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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The McClure-Gray Contest.

Bill to Extend the Time Passed.

Old Method of Drawing Committees Retained.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 13, 1872.

SENATE.

The McClure-Gray Contest.

Mr. White, from the Judiciary General, reported with amendment the bill for regulating contested elections, *reported by the* Republican majority of the McClure-Gray Committee yesterday. The amendment simply incorporates Mr. Billingfelt's proposition, allowing ten instead of five days after presentation of the petition to consider the case.

Mr. Wallace introduced a bill allowing appeal to the Supreme Court on applications to lower Courts for corporate charters and alterations thereof.

The McClure-Gray discussion was resumed, on motion of Mr. Wallace to draw the committee to day. Messrs. Billingfelt, Mumma, Brooke and White, Republicans, opposed the motion, urging the passage of the bill reported this morning by Mr. White. Senators Wallace and Davis, Democrats, supported Mr. Wallace's motion.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Wallace's motion was lost by a partisan tie vote, 15 to 15, Delamater, Republican, being paired with Knight, Democrat, absent.

Private Calendar.

The consideration of the private calendar was then proceeded with.

The Bill Passed.

At four o'clock Mr. Billingfelt called up his bill extending the time in the McClure-Gray contested election case from five to ten days for consideration.

Mr. Buckalew, Democrat, moved an amendment reducing the time to eight days. Agreed to, and the bill as thus amended was passed finally by *viva voce* vote, there being no negative voice. This was Mr. Billingfelt's bill, introduced last night.

The New Way for Drawing Committees.

Mr. White, Republican, then moved to consider the bill for regulating the drawing of contested election committees reported this morning, with amendments, which was unanimously concurred in.

This created no debate, but the yeas and nays were called, and the motion was defeated by a partisan tie vote, the Democrats all voting no.

The private calendar had been proceeded with again, when Mr. White again moved to consider this bill. Agreed to by a *viva voce* vote, there being no negatives.

Mr. Buckalew, Democrat, in discussing the bill, said he had no objection to drawing six members of the committee, whilst the seventh might be chosen in some other method; but at present we had a constitutional provision governing the matter, by which he should abide until something better was suggested.

Mr. White, Republican, spoke for the bill, believing that Buckalew was not so violently opposed to it.

Mr. Strang, Republican, urged that in the Dechert case last year, which was the first that this body was the proper tribunal to decide whether the preliminaries necessary to trial existed. The Legislature was the proper tribunal different course, to provide a law covering this case, because the act of 1839 evidently does not apply to this case. He denied that the Republicans were packing the investigation. Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The action of the Senate to-day simply allows till next Friday night at twelve o'clock to consider Mr. Billingfelt's petition, the old method of drawing being still the law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: Authorizing Wildwood avenue, Allegheny, vacating a portion of Chestnut street, Pemberanceville; vacating Quarry street, in Sewickley; supplement for the Freehold Bank and Building Association of Pittsburgh; supplement for the Western Transit, incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company.

Bills Defeated.

The following House bills were indefinitely postponed: Revising, consolidating and amending the health laws of Pittsburgh; supplement of the People's Cemetery of Western Pennsylvania; incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company of Beaver county.

The Senate McClure-Gray Bill Defeated.

The Senate bill allowing till next Friday night to draw the Committee in the McClure-Gray case was laid over. Mr. White, Republican, of Allegheny, offered a substitute embracing the bill regulating the contested elections as reported by the Republican majority of the McClure-Gray Committee yesterday, and negatively acted on in the Senate to-day. Messrs. Cooper, Lane, Mahon and Gatchell, Republicans, opposed the amendment. Mr. Hancock, Republican, favored it. The substitute was lost, yeas 40, nays 48. All the Democrats voted no, with Burkholder, Fleeger, Gleason, Guss, Henry, Lane, McJunkin, Mahon, Miller, Morford, Purcell, Rogers, of Erie; Shuler and Williams, Republicans.

Mr. White then offered another amendment, providing for the election of six members of the Contesting Committee, each Senator to vote for three, the seventh to be selected by a committee of five to be appointed by the President, and chosen, if desired, by alternately challenging. This was adopted, yeas 51, nays 35, and the bill as amended passed to second reading to-day, suspending the rules to pass the bill finally, the yeas were 54, nays 32. It requires two-thirds to suspend the rules, so that the bill does not pass to-day, and the five days' limit for acting on the case expires to-night. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Gubernational Contest.

There have been 54 delegates chosen to the next Republican State Convention thus far, with the following preferences for Governor: Jordon, 16, Hartranft 12, Mann 9, Gowin 3, White 5, General Lilly 3, uninstructed and doubtful 8.

Provisions of the House Bill.

Following is the substance of the bill passed to second reading in the House this afternoon, with Representative White's amendment. The matter rests here till to-morrow, it being contended by the opponents of McClure that after to-day there can be no committee drawn, and it being urged by the opponents of Gray that it was especially urged by the Senate Republicans that the bill extending the time should pass. The House bill, after providing that the contesting committee of the Senate shall consist of seven members, each Senator to vote for three persons, and the six Senators having the highest vote to be members of the committee; the seventh to be selected as follows: The Speaker shall appoint a committee of five, who shall immediately make out a list of eleven Senators, which shall be handed to the contestant and the Senator whose seat is contested, who, with their counsel, shall retire and strike from the list alternately, first determining by lot who shall strike the first, till there shall but one Senator is left thereon, who shall be the seventh member of the committee. The same method is prescribed for the House. Any petition contesting the seat of a Senator or member already presented, or to be presented within ten days of the swearing in of the Senator or member whose seat is contested, shall be acted on under the provisions of this act within five days after its passage.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Several officers of the Missouri penitentiary have been indicted for flogging a negro, and several members of the Legislature for playing "keno" and other illegal games.

There are 9,000,000 bushels of grain in store and afloat at Chicago.

The carnival at Memphis yesterday was a great success, and passed off without disturbance. The streets were thronged with people, who pelted the maskers with bon-bons as they passed.

Fifty citizens of Chicago have sworn that they do not believe that Alderman Whittaker, indicted for bribery, can have a fair trial in that city, on account of the strong prejudice against the indicted Aldermen.

The Japanese Embassador and his party are to have an official reception in Chicago.

A meeting of labor reformers in St. Louis yesterday elected delegates to the National Convention at Columbus on the 21st inst. Resolutions were passed favoring a nomination for the Presidency, and against compromising the labor reform movement with either of the political parties.

In the town of Jefferson, near Winona, Minn., yesterday morning, the house of Julius Hans was burned, three of his children perishing in the flames.

The acting Governor of Nebraska has revoked the call for a special session of the Legislature issued by the President of the Senate in his absence.

Another span of the railroad bridge across the Missouri at Leavenworth is completed. One more span remains, and it will be finished in thirty days.

The Japanese were banqueted at Salt Lake City last night.

Rev. Stephen Morgan, the Baptist clergyman fined in the Cincinnati police court for stealing theological books from the public library, has been tried by a council of his church, and sentenced to replace the books stolen by the purchase of new ones, to be publicly reprimanded in the presence of his congregation, and to have his ordination postponed in order to give him a probation. He will, however, continue to preach.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Congressman Stokes Convicted.

To be Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

The President Determined to Punish Bribery and Corruption in the N. Y. Custom House.

Reduction of Tax on Tobacco.

Ways and Means Committee Opposed to Removal of Duty on Tea and Coffee.

Progress of the Steamboat Bill.

Promotion of Our Commercial Marine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 13, 1872.

Vote on the Chicago Bill.

Mr. Logan's Chicago relief bill was reconsidered last evening by the following vote:

YEAS—Anthony, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Carpenter, Cassidy, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Ferry (of Michigan), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton (of Maryland), Hamilton (of Texas), Kelly, Morrill (of Vermont), Morton, Patterson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson and Stockton —total 25.

NAYS—Ames, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Fenton, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Kellogg, Logan, Norwood, Osborn, Pomeroy, Rice, Robertson, Spencer, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West, Wilson and Wright—total 23.

Messrs. Scott and Schurz were paired. The former would have voted nay, the latter nay.

Stokes Convicted.

Stokes, of Tennessee, was convicted to-day on his second trial, and will be sentenced to the penitentiary to-morrow. Stromeyer, one of his confederates, turned state's evidence and submitted enough of Stoke's letters to him to secure conviction. The first paper submitted was a memorandum sent by Stokes and Powell, the Treasury clerk indicted with him, to persons interested in Tennessee. It was admitted to be in Stokes's handwriting.

To Capt. Beatty and the members of his company: As we understand that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the members of the company in regard to the amounts paid to them on their enlistment by the state, first, that if the money that was kept out of each claim had not been used as it was to pay parties in Washington to put the thing through the departments, as the whole matter would have been blocked and stopped; in other words, the men on the roll could not have got a cent without the payment of the money that has been paid out. Second, we further state that the seven members of the company use their best endeavors to keep the whole thing moving along smoothly and honestly, that to be obtained here cheaper, and which made a marketable iron of ten or fifteen per cent. greater tenacity than the English iron at the same cost.

Mr. Boutwell replied that that brought about the same result with a different arrangement of facts, or by a different process. He assumed his remarks upon the bill, section by section, in the course of which the present condition of different nations of the world, who were the largest carriers their progress in tonnage, the gradual changes in shipbuilding, the probabilities of this country entering into the foreign carrying trade, the small commerce of the world, were all brought in review. He was of opinion that the day of great ocean steamers was not the future, and in the end, as the loss of fleets would settle nothing, they might go down in mid ocean whilst the nations to which they belonged would be little impaired in strength. In regard to the navy, a navy was a police upon the seas to prevent violence and protect our commerce. For this service, small, fleet vessels were best, five of such vessels, with eight guns each, could be kept on the ocean at no greater cost than that of the Wabash alone.

With a large mercantile marine, such as he believed would in a few years be created under the encouraging influence of this bill, the effect of its existence and ready convertibility into war vessels, would be a source of peace to nations, in securing their respect, as a large navy.

He was against subsidizing lines, because the bounty system would increase the number of the kind of vessels desired, much more rapidly; and besides, when subsidies are looked to, Congress is beset by importunities, and too frequently, appropriations are made without proper discrimination. By developing the energies of this country by bounties, and directing them to the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf ports on the Atlantic and Pacific as well as the interior navigable waters, a formidable marine power would soon be created; until such was the case it was best to confine the bounty system to the Atlantic coast than on the Pacific, though they would increase on both under efficient encouragement. There were some points where the work of constructing could be commenced at once—one on the Delaware, at St. Louis, Cincinnati, [did not mention Pittsburgh], the Rest of ohio.

Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, next offered, briefly, some views upon the subject. He questioned the value of such ships as the bill provided for, as an element of national defense in time of war, forming a part of the navy. But they would be very useful as transports, store-ships, carriers of supplies, and privateers. As privateers they could overhaul and capture unarmed commercial vessels. A large mercantile marine of this kind would also be most valuable as an element of power to prevent war. Thus provided, we would have no war with England, simply because with her immense commerce with the whole world she was especially vulnerable to the kind of injury privateers could inflict. These vessels were built for speed, as lightly as possible. War ships were differently constructed, strong and heavy, with steam engines near the bottom, different from merchant ships.

Mr. Robeson, on the subject of the adaptability of iron ressels to the requirements of war, referred to the 15th, 13th, 10 cars shipped from Oil City by Fisher's to Fairview Oil Works, returned on the 18th 14th, 8 cars, from Oil City by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, returned on 17th; 16th, 5 cars, from Oil City, by Lockhart & Frew, to Fairview works, returned on 17th; 16th, 5 cars, from Oil City, by Lockhart & Frew, to Fairview works, returned on the 18th; 17th, 5 cars, same as above, returned 3 on the 21st and 2 on 22d; 20th, 21 cars, 14 shipped same day to Fairview, 6 on 22d, 1 on 26th; 7 of these 21 were shipped by Fisher Bros. to Kirkpatrick & Lyons, Fairview, eleven loaded there, returned on the 24th; remainder to Fairview, 2 returned 24th, 4 on 27th; 24th, 12 cars shipped by Oweston & Sowers to Fairview works, returned on 27th; 27th, 7 cars by Lockhart & Frew, to Fairview, returned 29th; 29th, 8 cars, from D. H. Long to Spray Works, returned 5 on 30th and 3 on 31st; 30th, 9 cars, by Lockhart & Frew, to Fairview, returned January 3d; 31st, 10 cars, by Lockhart & Frew, to Fairview, returned January 5th. If promptly unloaded these cars should have been returned in twenty-four hours, to the Junction: After their return they are promptly sent on. This record I made from books kept by my self. Of the 234 cars, 180, I believe, were delivered to us, we would have from ten to fifteen cars per pay more for moving oil north, than we do now. This would be from 90 to 150 per month, which, at the present rate of freight, would not be necessarily a delivery in "broad gauge" cars. I do not know the usage of the trade further than my own judgement of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acheson—Either broad or narrow gauge cars could be run up as far as the third rail runs.

To Mr. Hampton—We had no narrow gauge cars on our road.

To Mr. Acheson—Private parties, I presume, had their own narrow gauge cars.

To Mr. Hampton—Private parties did not have our broad gauge cars.

BARGE OIL FOR PLAINTIFFS.

George W. Parker, sworn—Resided at Oil City in 1868. Kept books for Parker, Thompson & Co.; our firm, on the 6th of December, partially filled a barge (402 bbls.) for Owston & Sowers, on the Oil City side, received instructions to fill the boat from one of the firm; Owston & Sowers paid for the oil; do not know where it went to. About the 20th of December we delivered to Fisher Bros. a barge of oil (1,070 bbls.), on account of Owston & Sowers; the latter bought the oil from Parker, Thompson & Co., and gave us instructions to deliver it to Fisher Bros.; we did so, at the wharf, from our tank; I presented the bill for payment; my recollection is now that Fisher Brothers paid us at the rate Owston & Sowers sold for, and Owston & Sowers paid the difference in a settlement; our firm applied to the Company for cars in December, on our own account; we always loaded with our own oil and cars allotted to us; we sold oil to Owston & Sowers, I think, and shipped it in cars allotted to us; we endeavored as far as we could to make the purchasers furnish the cars; we sold about 1,000 barrels to Owston & Sowers in December; about 1,400 barrels of this was delivered in boats; cannot now remember about the allotment of cars, but the balance (500 barrels) was shipped by rail; think we also loaded six cars for Owston & Sowers at Scrubgrass, in December.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acheson—Made the contract myself (in company with my brother John), for the one barge delivered to Fisher Bros.; the price contained in the contract was about the 20th. Do not know that Fisher Bros. bought the oil "tank measure." Could have loaded that oil on the Walley road. The difference was what Owston & Sowers had to pay us, over and above what they got from Fisher Bros.

PLAINTIFFS' BILL FOR DRAWBACKS.

Col. J. J. Lawrence, recalled—[Paper shown.] This is the drawback bill of Owston & Sowers for November and December, 1868. It was paid on that day, have the receipts. [Receipts shown.] This covers the business for November and December, 1868. In all, I paid them with drawbacks paid amounting to $2,069 47. [Paper shown.] This is Owston & Sower's bill for drawback on fifteen cars shipped from Parker's Landing. The papers were offered in evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acheson—There are no cars included in this receipt.

To Mr. Hampton—There are six cars from Scrubgrass, and fifteen from Parkers, included in the two bills. We paid them drawback on 140 cars.

To Mr. Acheson—The six cars from Scrubgrass were claimed by them, and we paid them the drawback.

THE SEPARATOR OF DECEMBER 22D.

J. C. Marshall, sworn—Am employed by Tack Bros. as a broker in oil; in 1869 was a telegraph operator at Pacific and Atlantic office, Pleasonville Way. [Paper shown.] This has my signature on it. Owston & Sowers sent the message. The signal was made at the time. [This was the dispatch of December 22d, 1869.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Acheson—There was some detention at our own siding (Holmes's). The agreement between Frew's was not greater than at other refineries. The alleged difficulty about gravity was raised principally by Frew's. Never heard any complaint of Owston in regard to unloading; he had no reference.

To Mr. Hampton, in chief—The delay at Holmes's siding was for want of consignees. For instance, oil consigned to Owston & Sowers could not be moved until we were notified whether it was to be sold or sent on consignee until noon. The company was always ready to move the oil promptly.

To Mr. Acheson—The entries on the 9th were made on the 9th. The parties were manifested from the bills of lading, without reference as to who got the cars.

WM. FREW.

Wm. Frew, sworn—In December, 1869, received oil by Allegheny Valley Railroad; received our own oil mainly at the Brilliant works; received other oil consigned to the Standard, Anchor, Eclipse, Sterling, Fairview, Hutchinson and Union refineries. We engaged as Lockhart, Frew & Co. in refining oil at that time. We were interested in the Brilliant and Standard works. The Brilliant had the capacity of the Brilliant was about 1,000 barrels a day, and the Standard from 600 to 700 barrels. The Brilliant was running about its normal work in December, 1869, with Owston & Sowers for the delivery of oil in December, 1869; cannot approximate the amount; the oil was delivered in the works of the firm named; I was as cashier, paying for oil for other parties, and all we received was not on our account; we received oil from Owston & Sowers delivered oil to us frequently which was rejected, because it was not of a certain gravity. Once or twice we received some that was over gravity; we accommodated them by taking it; cannot state the amount refused, for the reason that we kept no record of rejected oil; we always took it from the weighing of the oil by the hydrometer; we had a city gauger, but he only ascertained the quantity, there was also a self-constituted inspector (Mr. Van Buskirk), who was employed by a portion of the trade, but had no official appointment; do not know that we ever employed him, as we considered him unreliable; we had our own gauger and inspector, and Standard, I think, the Standard siding would hold 15 or 20 cars, but am not certain; think Brilliant siding at the Brilliant would hold about 12 cars. There was some detention of cars in December, and considerable amount of confusion in delivery of oil; also this trouble about gravity; the difficulty was settled by a certificate of Mr. Van Buskirk, and tested the oil ourselves; finally, towards the close of the month, we put on an inspector on our own account, who inspected our oil, shipped from us, gauged and inspected by our own employees, and was generally promptly unloaded; knew of cars being detained on the sidings at the Junction about the middle of the month had a blockade occasioned in this way: we had discovered that the inspector employed by [I may call it a ring] were giving to the oil men false certificates that were not correct, and we determined to send on samples of oil to an expert, Mr. Lockwood, Brown or four days, and settled the difficulty by a matter settled; the cars had accumulated to the number of seventy-five or eighty perhaps; the the accumulation was mainly at the Standard, perhaps a little at the Anchor; the Anchor dwelled and ordered the cars to be unloaded, and threatened to store the oil if not unloaded. This was a blockade of the Junction for the reason we made every effort to have the cars emptied as soon as the points of gravity were settled; the parties delivering and the parties receiving raised the question; the Railroad Company had nothing to do with the matter, in any shape or form; believe there were some cars of oil stored under that blockade; cannot say how many; there were thirteen cars taken by Owston & Sowers after we had paid for them—Nos. 251, 331, 272, 965, 264, 70, 36, 57, 196, 1,036, 52, 47, 12—to the Cosmos refinery, and emptied into a barge. The oil was received on the 31st. It went up to Oil City and came down in a barge, and lay at the Anchor works. It was paid for on the 31st. Met Colonel Phillips several times in December, in his own office, and at Iron City House, Pittsburgh. Was not up with the case thoroughly; he said, "by the gods, I'll have you prosecuted for keeping our cars." Thursday, the middle of the month, and afterwards. He seemed very much excensed; I thought he was very severe; I explained the difficulties we were under, and insisted that he should not make a row about it at our expense. He saw us several times on the subject. He said the Company had lost a large amount of money by the detention of the cars. Phillips and Lawrence, Mr. McCreary and Mr. King had no interest in any oil shipped by us. We had no combination known as the "Bull Ring. [Laughter.] It was like Pittsburgh Petroleum Company. Neither the officers of the road named, nor the road itself, had anything to do with that Company. The pressure for cars began after the pipes were relaid over the river. Our firm had a large amount of oil to ship from Venango after that time. Our tanks were overflowing, and we then had to hire other tankage. Applied for cars frequently during the month; did not get as many as we wanted; made daily application for cars; the Oil City Board had arrangement at this city for the thirty cars loaded on the night of the 17th; have no recollection of any communication apprizing our agent, Mr. Sharp, of the loading of those cars. Received from Owston & Sowers in December some barge oil, purchased from them and other parties—got on 18th barge I. D. No. 8, 1,392 bbls., delivered and shipped by Owston & Sowers; don't know where it came from; on the 9th barge D. No. 9, 1,442 bbls., from same parties; 19th, 4 cars, same parties; 20th, barge of the Sterling, at Herr's Island; on the 10th barge F. No. 41, delivered by S. Richardson, but certificate showing it was gauged for Owston & Sowers; paid Richardson for it, 661 bbls. On the 6th, barge O. W., 704 bbls. from Waring & King; certificate to Owston & Sowers; paid Waring & King. On the 10th of December, barge J. R. No. 2, 1,333 bbls.; paid S. Richardson; gauged in the name of Owston & Sowers; December 11, barge S. O. and O. S., 497 bbls.; gauged for Owston & Sowers, and received from them; paid them for it. December 9, 1,365 bbls., gauged for Owston & Sowers, and paid them for it. December 31, D. No. 2, gauged for Owston & Sowers, 1,273 bbls.; paid part to Owston & Sowers, and part to Todd, Mercer & Co. December 7, M. No. 8, gauged for J. Mawhinney; billed to us by Owston & Sowers, 1,275 bbls.; paid Owston & Sowers. Dec. 15th, No. 39, 931 bbls., billed by Owston & Sowers; paid them. Dec. 20, W. J. R. 1, 351 bbls.; billed and paid as above. Dec. 21st, T. R. 11, 281 bbls. billed and paid as above. Dec. 23d, J. T. S. 3, 1,183 bbls., billed and paid as above. Dec. 23d, T. & R. 3, 264 bbls., same as above. Dec. 24th, T. & R. No. 2, 157 bbls.; billed and paid as above; same day, S. N. 3, 1,273 bbls.; billed and paid as above. Dec. 25th, T. & R. No. 2, 101 bbls.; billed and paid as above. Dec. 24, Dennis Run, 57 bbls, billed and paid as above; December 28, No. 15, 755 barrels, same as above. December 30th, No. 54, 1,314 barrels, same as above; same day, No. 43, 889 barrels, same as above; Debember 31st, T. & R. 15, 315 barrels, same as above. In all, 16,710 barrels, from twenty-one separate boats. We have the invoices furnished by Mr. Owston or his clerk, at the time of delivery. The payments were by checks to "Owston & Sowers, or bearer," generally; some of the checks may have been to order.

Court adjourned until half past nine o'clock this morning.

THE COUNTY POOR.

A Word to the Poor Directors of Allegheny County—An Office Needed in this City.

Since the abolishment of the office of the Secretary of the County Poor Directors, in Allegheny city, the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh and the Poor Board of Allegheny, have had double duties imposed upon them. The necessity for the re-establishment of an office for the County Home either in this city or Allegheny, is obvious. Scarcely a day passes that cases of charity belonging to the County and not to either of the cities turn up at one or other of the Poor Boards offices. As an instance, a man from one of the townships or the South Side boroughs finds it necessary to apply to the authorities for aid. He is directed to the office of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors, or to the office of the Pittsburgh Board of Guardians, whichever is nearest. Neither of the Boards have any right to take the case in hand, it belonging clearly to the county. Where then is the applicant—ten to one some one suffering from disease—to apply? At the County Home, six or seven miles distant from the city. Must an unfortunate creature, sick perhaps unto death, be told to trudge seven miles into the country for the purpose of finding the proper party to take him or her in charge? This is certainly wrong. It was never intended that the sick and suffering of the county, who may be compelled to live on charity, should be bandied about from one Poor Board to another until, perhaps, death comes to their relief, and all because the Poor Directors of the county have not an office in some central locality where such cases as come within their province may be properly and immediately attended to. This office should be at the County, as well as those of the cities, are collected for, and they should be applied to their legitimate uses.

Pittsburgh is the metropolis not only of the county, but of Western Pennsylvania, and here the poor of the county come, or are sent, when in need of relief, and some provision for proper attendance of such cases at the proper point, ties should certainly be made, and that at once. The County Poor Directors cannot expect the Poor Directors of the two cities to shoulder their duties. No more unreasonable than the fortunate poor of the county, who naturally come to Pittsburgh when in need of assistance, to travel over the mountain roads—often—for any one who attends to the business of the County Board. Just as reasonably might the Pittsburgh Guardians of the Poor or the Allegheny Poor Directors establish their respective offices at their respective farms in the country.

The whole trouble can be easily remedied at a very small cost. Let the County Board of Publishing an office either in this city or Allegheny, where their business can be attended to, and which would be doing more harm than right.

A $400 Larceny.

Yesterday afternoon Chief of Police Irwin received a telegram from G. H. Yost, Cunningham Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad, directing that a man named Thomas Williams on a charge of stealing $400. A description of Williams accompanied the dispatch. The Chief detailed Detectives Long and Messner to hunt up the accused, and they found him in Allegheny, at the Fifth avenue suspension bridge. He was committed to await the arrival of Mr. Yost who will doubtless be able to identify the money, where and when the larceny was committed.

The Lecture To-Night.

Rev. Robert Collyer, the eloquent divine of Chicago, will this evening lecture at the twelfth lecture of the Mercantile Library course. His subject will be "From the Fire to February." It will, we predict, be among the most interesting lectures of the season.

WM. FREW.

Moody's Eureka Stamp.

Mr. Sharp, agent for the West for the above, who makes his headquarters at W. G. Johnson & Co.'s, has shown us this stamp for perforating into checks, drafts, &c., in figures the amount for which they are drawn, to prevent alteration. The perforations are inked, the ink being forced into the fibre of the paper from which it cannot be removed. The check is moved forward by the upward action of the lever of the machine. Mr. Sharp has also shown us testimonials from the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Boston, Thomas Hillhouse, the leading banks, bankers and business men of New York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. The testimonial from J. D. Scully, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, alone should convince the most sceptical that it is a perfect safeguard, and only where careful, judicious business man, who does not wish to be imposed on, should use, the feeling of security that checks and drafts, perforated with this stamp, will give a business man is worth the price of it every day in the week. Mr. Scully says: "After closely examining Moody's Eureka Stamp I am satisfied it will do all I have seen, and recommend it to our customers for general use. We have also received private letters from leading banks in New York to the same effect."

PITTSBURGH, February 7, 1872.

(Signed) J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Chas. O. Rowe, Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Co., Edwards, Esq., Stafford Union Line; Miller, Barr & Parkin, Crescent Steel Works, O. Metcalf, Knap Fort, Pitt Foundry; Charles J. Clarke, Esq., Fairview Union Line; Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier Tradesman National Bank; D. Lee Wilson, Cashier Fort Pitt Banking Co.; R. K. Wilson, Cashier Mount Pleasant National Bank, Jos. McNary & Co.; N. Holmes & Sons; R. Patrick & Co.; James Wood, Sons & Co.; Hostetter & Smith; Jones & Laughlins; Hunt, Guild & Co., Esq., Any one desiring a demonstration of the above can examine it. Persons from any place will be allowed a large number of very handsome Dwelling Houses, Building Lots, and several very desirable Manufacturing Sites for sale. THOS. R. SILL & SON, corner Penn and Thirty-third streets.

FOR SALE—HULTON STATION—A very handsome new 8 Frame Dwelling House, situate a short distance from the Station of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, adjoining the property of Caleb Lee, Esq. Immediate possession can be had before the 1st of March. THOS. R. SILL & SON, corner Penn and Thirty-third streets.

FOR SALE OR RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Dwelling and Grounds of the late James W. Kinzua, 13 Fifth avenue, Allegheny. The dwelling is a perfect home, containing 15 rooms and all the modern improvements, including gas, water, heat, &c. The grounds are tastefully graded, drained and terraced, and contain a large number of fruit trees. For full particulars apply to MRS. KENNEDY, on the premises, or to R. S. SMITH, 122 Second street, or to S. B. McELROY, 54 Wood street.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne Railroad and Allegheny river. Capital location for any business. Apply to "M 143" at this office, Pittsburgh, Pa. Published weekly at $1 00 per year. Sample copy free.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT in full and cheap. Call on or address E. V. THOMAS, Photographer, Sharon, Pa.

FOR SALE—STOCK—15 SHARES of Stock Central Loan and Building Association. For further information apply to this office.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK, Tools and Machinery of the Hyams Meter Co., 240 Penn street, at private sale daily. A good chance for Tinners. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand; all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES McCLURG & CO., Excelsior Foundry, Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL UPRIGHT Engine, in good order, at No. 13 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BONDS—THE Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh offers for sale a small number of 7 per cent. Coupon School Bonds, of $500 each, redeemable Dollars, with principal payable October 1st, 1876, which are confidently offered to the public as a perfectly safe investment, and probably the most desirable security now in the market. This is the last issue authorized, and will soon be secured. No doubt. The Bonds are exempt from all county and municipal taxes, and the interest semi-annually. Neither of the above-named properties will be sold at less than the appraised value. For particulars inquire of J. R. MCCUNE, Treasurer, at Union National Bank.

FOR SALE—FARM—A VALUABLE Farm of 96¼ Acres, 156 Perches, all underlaid with Coal, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., being the property of Jas. S. Neeld, deceased, adjoining lands of H. Ray, J. McMillen, Jr., W. Leanett, S. Collins, and others. The property is only 7 miles from Pittsburgh and half a mile from the Chartiers Railroad. Title indisputable and terms of sale easy. For particulars inquire of J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fourth ave Pittsburgh.

NOTICES.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENCY—A YOUNG MAN, active and experienced, desires a first-class Manufacturing or Mercantile Agency to travel through the West and Southwest. Wages no object at first. Address Box 1041, Saledman, care WM. H. KIRKPATRICK, 251 Liberty street.

WANTED—SALESMAN—IMMEDIATELY, a first-class Salesman in a Wholesale Notion Store. One who can command a Trade and is acquainted with the business. Inquire at 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—ROOMS—THREE ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, within a short distance of Postoffice. Apply to HARRY ALDEN, 121 Wood street.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—AN ENERGETIC Business Man can hear of lucrative employment on application to VIRTUE & YORSTON, 74 Grant street.

WANTED—GARDENER—AN EXPERIENCED Gardener to take charge of a small Market Garden of vegetables and small fruits. Address Box 81, Lawrenceburg, Indiana county, Pa.

WANTED—TO SELL—TWENTY-SIX Lots in the Tenth Ward; 6 Houses on the premises, one of 12 Rooms. $7,500 insurance on the Building. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of JACOB GLOSSER, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue. tf

WANNED—BOILER—A SECOND-HAND fifteen horse-power Boiler—good. Address WILLIAM, New Castle, Pa., Lock Box 41.

WANTED—BOSS MOULDER—AN EXPERIENCED MOULDER, used to Heavy Machinery Castings, strictly temperate and well recommended, can have a permanent situation by applying to MUR-RAY, MOORE & CO., Portsmouth, Ohio.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—A MAN with $8,000 and good business qualifications may learn of an opportunity of securing a valuable interest in a first-class established business in this city, by addressing "BOX N," Pittsburgh Commercial.

WANTED.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Drivers, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Hands, Engineers, Rail, Bar and Steel Rollers, Puddlers, Heaters, Bricklayers and Millwrights. Address Iron Workers' Labor Exchange, Room 8, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. A. BURROWS, Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, Wife, Child and Nurse, at Shady Side or East Liberty; a private family preferred. Address Box C, B., Commercial office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS MINNIE, YOU CAN obtain Delicate Perfumes at 64 and 38 ABEL & CO.'S, Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT.

70. FOR RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story Dwelling, No. 3 Pennsylvania avenue, (at the head of Diamond street.) Inquire of D. C. KIST, No. 70 Second avenue, over Fulton Foundry. MWFtf

103. FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES of nine rooms each, on Denison avenue, East Liberty. Also, New Frame House of seven rooms, at Hawkins' Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Inquire of JOHN GRAZIER, 103 Smithfield street.

31. FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS No. 1 Office at Office. Inquire at 31 Water street.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and Private Rooms, on Second and Third Floors of Apollo Building, No. 90 Fourth avenue. Also, Apollo Hall, size 60 by 40 feet, well lighted, and finished in good style, with Rooms attached. Inquire of ROBINSON BROS., No. 78 Fourth avenue.

87. FOR RENT—BASEMENT STORE-ROOM in M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co. tf

25. FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling, situate on Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty sts. Inquire

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

THE New York *Times*, referring to Gen. GRANT, says: "If the *Alabama* differences are not settled before the next election, it will not be his fault. 'Some one has blundered,' it appears, but it is not the fault of the President." Does the *Times* intend to intimate that the present attitude of the country on the *Alabama* question is the result of a "blunder," for which Gen. GRANT is not responsible,—in other words, that Gen. GRANT does not approve of the management of the case by Mr. FISH? Will the *Times* inform us in what the "blunder" consists and who committed it?

Now that Amnesty, the first of the measures recommended in the President's message, has been defeated in a Republican Senate, let us see how Civil Service, no less distinctly recommended, and no less earnestly desired by the country, will fare there. What will come of the leadership of Senators MORTON, CONKLING, etc., the country is curious to see. At the last session they were strong enough to depose Mr. SUMNER, and lead an almost solid majority for San Domingo, till the whole country crying "Halt!" made them obey. Now let us see how they will lead on a question concerning which the whole country cries "Forward!"

THE instruction given by the House of Representatives—the vote being 140 to 37—to the Committee of Ways and Means, to report a bill exempting tea and coffee from duty, is highly important progress in settling principles whereby to gauge subsequent action on the tariff. Free tea and coffee of course means cheaper tea and coffee. We wish spices might be added. The free traders see plainly that free tea and coffee don't mean free iron or the free importation of other staple articles which we can make at home. The American laborer does perceive that the free importation of iron and other articles that we can make simply means reduced wages or no work. So the free traders do not like free tea and coffee, though it is just what they profess; and only a few of them had the courage to vote to keep the duty on. The policy of this instruction rigidly adhered to goes far to settle the question of the tariff and protection. Let us hope that it is no sham.

IT looked like HOTSPUR, heroically chafing for the fray; but it seems actually to be MICAWBER, patiently waiting for something fortunate to turn up. It is now currently reported that the proposed mass meeting of "Liberal" Republicans at Cincinnati on the 6th of May is to be postponed until some time after the Philadelphia Convention in June, the date to be hereafter fixed. This looks very much like a sign of conscious weakness, unless, indeed, it is the result of a reflection that the regular Convention at Philadelphia may be much more safely entrusted with the nomination of a candidate for President than could any mere inharmonious assemblage of politicians without any common object in view, and whose only possible bond of sympathy would be that every one of them had a patent "grievance." If this delay is the prelude to an indefinite postponement of the Convention, so much the better for their wisdom. If it is simply done out of an idea that they will take more by keeping under cover a couple of months longer, so much the worse for their weakness.

IT seems that, after all, the income tax for the year 1871 is to be collected. At least the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a letter to all Collectors, requesting information as to the required number of blanks desired by the Assessors in their various districts. As soon as this information is received an order for printing the blanks will be given, followed, it is to be supposed, by instructions to collect the tax in question, and by a general murmur of discontent and dissatisfaction throughout the country. For persistently keeping up an imposition which yields so little but annoys so much, Congress will, of course, be duly commended. Notwithstanding that the law no longer exists, yet since it was made retroactive when first enacted, taxing the incomes, gains and profits for the year preceding its enactment, the people are to be made to pay the tax during the current year, subsequent to the expiration of all law for its collection. "Necessity knew no law," it was urged when the tax was first imposed; and it would seem that Congress in this particular vastly resembles necessity.

THE order of General GRANT looking to the abolition of the General Order System in the New York Custom House, is another proof of his willingness to reform whatever evil abuses are shown to exist. It is true that Mr. A. T. STEWART swears that he laid the facts before the President long ago, without securing for them any attention; but Mr. STEWART must understand that individual complaints are liable to go for nothing—and more is the pity that such is the fact. It is one of the worst evils of the time that the non-partisan class in the community exert so little influence. A ward politician or leader of a faction, though of little intelligence or real worth, is potent where men like Mr. STEWART can scarcely obtain a hearing. General GRANT has directed the Secretary of the Treasury and the New York Collector to prepare some substitute for the present system. While not doubting Gen. GRANT's intention to produce a cure, we doubt the efficacy of the proposed treatment. The merchants should be consulted. To some extent the evils complained of have been investigated by Mr. BOUTWELL; and as for the Collector, too much is known to justify great expectations of reform from that quarter. Collectors have not proved themselves a race of reformers. Still the attempt is to be made, and whatever is the result, there can be no doubting Gen. GRANT's intention to cure the evils complained of.

THE New Orleans Investigating Committee having proved the leaders of both parties to the scandalous transactions in that State to be equally disreputable and corrupt, these worthies—now that they stand mutually unmasked—have very naturally ceased calling each other pet names, for the quite sufficient reason that since neither has any advantage over the other in vileness, it would be mere waste time of time to bandy epithets which apply to all in common. They have therefore quit talking and gone to shooting at each other. Quite a number of duels have been arranged to come off, and more are expected to follow. Captain SCOTT has challenged Colonel CAMPBELL; a Democrat named ADAMS has challenged SCOTT; and the Superintendent of Police, one BADGER, has challenged ex-Speaker CARTER. We may therefore presently look for a lively popping of pistols, peppering of bodies, clashing of claymores and gashing of limbs, to the profit of the local surgeons and the advantage, possibly, of the people of the State and country generally. It was at first feared that the labors of the committee would turn out to be fruitless. Happily, as these results show, this apprehension has proved to be groundless; and, particularly if the pending quarrels should be prosecuted after the manner of the fight between the Kilkenny cats, the committee will deserve to receive the thanks of Congress for their valuable services.

IN due time we shall, doubtlessly, learn that in India intense excitement has been caused by the assassination of the Governor General, Earl MAYO. According to the cable dispatch the crime was committed at Port Blain in the Andaman islands, whither we may suppose that his Lordship had gone on a visit of inspection to the convict establishment. The Andaman islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal, and are inhabited by a race of the most absolute savages anywhere known to exist. They are dwarfs, the tallest of them not being more than four feet six or seven inches high, and go literally naked, except as they cover themselves with a thick coating of mud and oil as a protection against the musquitoes and other insects which swarm in the islands. No foreigner is permitted to live among them, and the mere sight of one throws the little savages into a state of uncontrollable rage, a fact which may be the result of kidnapping operations formerly carried on against them. Near the end of last century the English formed a convict settlement on the islands; which after a few years was abandoned on account of the unhealthiness of the climate as well as the continued hostility of the natives. When on the suppression of the mutiny or rebellion of 1857 the English rulers of India were at a loss what to do with those Sepoys whom they were unwilling to put to death, Lord CANNING, then Governor General, resolved to transport them to the Andamans, care being taken to select or to make a more healthy situation than the one which had been formerly abandoned. The hostility of the natives was no longer a serious objection, as the great number of convicts made it necessary to provide so large a military force for their guard as to suffice for a defense of the colony against aboriginal attacks.

In the absence of details it seems likely that Earl MAYO has fallen a victim to the resentment of the rich Mussulman, SYUD KHAN, who was year before last sentenced in Calcutta to transportation for life. Though he owed his wealth to the English Government, he was discovered to have been using his money and influence for many years for the overthrow of British rule, in connection with those Wahabee fanatics who regard the restoration of Mohammedanism as a religious duty, and who spend their whole time in preaching a *jehad* or *Crusade*, or holy war against the English. SYUD KHAN (if we rightly remember his name) when arrested was at first simply detained in honorable custody under special powers conferred by law on the Governor General. But the English lawyers in Calcutta at once raised a clamor that the detention was illegal, and that British rights were grossly violated in the person of this Mussulman subject. A writ of *habeas corpus* was, therefore, taken out, and the Government, in order to prevent the release of the fanatical conspirator, was compelled to bring him to a regular trial, with the result already intimated. He was sentenced to transportation for life. It is remarkable that the Governor General, familiar of course with Wahabee theological morality and character, and warned by the murder of the English judge, who tried one of the Wahabee convicts, should have exposed himself to the blow which has struck him. But men of his race are apt to be remiss and clumsy in guarding against assassination.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No other department of the United States Government is so little exposed to the scrutiny and criticism of the public as the Department of Foreign Affairs. Few persons, even of those best informed, possess the minute and extensive knowledge of other countries and their political relations, which qualifies them to exercise the functions of supervision and judgment concerning the manner in which the gentlemen at Washington to whom our foreign interests are confided perform the duties of their office. Trust in their efficiency and fidelity is therefore a matter of simple necessity, and when not carried too far, or exercised in entire contempt of obvious facts, it is a manifest dictate of good sense. Upon the whole, the deferential attitude which the people are wont to maintain towards their rulers in reference to foreign affairs is justified by the history of the country, and almost every reader is able to recall instances in which hasty or passionate popular judgments, involving issues so momentous as those of war, have with evident advantage been surrendered or suppressed, in respect for a WAVE of the hand, or for a few quietly spoken words of prudence from the capital.

It may, however, be true that we sometimes permit our spirit of deference and submission in this direction to sink into indifference, real or seeming. It may be that, in mere humility resting on conscious ignorance of the high matters with which our Foreign Department has to do, the people now and then fail to take due and sufficient notice of acts and measures which, though pertaining to affairs in one sense foreign, yet involve no extraordinary mysteries, and demand no unusual or recondite knowledge for their comprehension. Thus, in view of the present prominence of the State Department in connection with the question of the Alabama claims, it is difficult not to think of some of the antecedents of the Department under its present administration. Not going further back, we fancy that few men of honor and gentlemanly feeling in the country remember the removal of Mr. MOTLEY with any comfort or satisfaction, or are able to recall the subsequent controversy concerning it without mortification and shame. Then, the impression is undoubtedly very general that our Hispano-Cuban relations have not been conducted in a manner to reflect credit on the Government of the United States. In spite of the prevalent conviction that Mr. CATACAZY was an impudent adventurer, without honor or delicacy, and that the pretense of peculiar sympathy between Russia and this country was a mischievous affectation and delusion, it is believed by many and suspected by more that the American side of the quarrel was conducted with a lack of energy, decorum, and in a spirit justly offensive to the CZAR and compromising to our national reputation. But these are not the only grounds of the misgiving with which many look upon the State Department. It has transpired within the last few days that that excellent gentleman, and most worthy ambassador, Baron GEROLT, was compelled to resign his place in Washington in consequence of the suggestions and representations of the American Government. Mr. FISH was of course active in the affair, and "the charge against the Baron was that of undue zeal in the service of his government during the late war with France," the same charge used for the removal of CATACAZY. In connection with the recall of the German representative it is exceedingly comfortable and edifying to remember with what punctilious fidelity the United States Government fulfilled its obligations of neutrality towards the countries at war, a subject on which interesting light has been lately cast by the PLACE trial.

In reference to the management of the Alabama claims in accordance with the Treaty of Washington, perhaps it is well to say little at present. But people will remember that Mr. SUMNER was made to give place on the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations to the present incompetent incumbent, because he was known to favor the demand for constructive or consequential damages. When the Treaty of Washington was published, everybody, we believe, thought that this claim had been abandoned by the American Government. The English negotiators of the treaty certainly thought so. In view of such facts and considerations, although it may be true that the popular demand now is for maintaining and not for receding from the position actually taken, it is really difficult to believe in the high motives or the wisdom displayed in the management of this part of the case on our side. If the claim was to be presented at all, the occasion was one calling for the display of the better qualities of statesmanship, both for the success of the claim itself—if there was any such expectation—and for the sake of the character of our Government. But the "American Case" not only presents the claim, but urges it with a discourteous and irritating vehemence and directness, which led the Augsburg *Gazette* recently to say that "Prince BISMARCK's most bitter and scornful communications to the French Government were friendly and courteous in comparison with this American statement of a case for arbitration."

In this entire proceeding there may be good sense, foresight, dignity and honor, but it will certainly require time to manifest the presence of these high qualities.

INVESTIGATION INVITED.

Investigating committees, while not precisely a co-ordinate branch of the government, have come to play an important part in its affairs. The field which most needs researches of this description is the western rivers, and the inquiry should be into the manner the owners of steamboats are systematically swindled and plundered by combinations for forcing on them worthless contrivances under the pretense of ensuring the safety of the public. We will not say that the government inspectors and other agents are in collusion with inventors—we will not charge that the owners of steamboats are at the mercy of a heartless, iniquitous ring, but this *is* freely charged, and to prove it so much evidence is adduced that to overlook the matter much longer will be impossible, if the great interest is not to be abandoned to the worst description of river piracy. We are confident that the hardships to which boat owners and navigators are subjected are not understood at Washington, for in the entire range of governmental affairs, it is not probable that a great interest is so preyed upon by ignorance, avarice and downright dishonesty as the navigation interest on the Western rivers. And this an investigating committee that would do its whole duty intelligently, would have no difficulty making plain to all reasonable men. If better laws are impossible, then there must be better men selected to administer them, and it is to this point we desire to draw Secretary BOUTWELL's attention. In no branch of the Civil Service is there greater need of reform, and the long continued failure to comprehend this fact is producing a feeling which will find a way to make itself felt.

THE evidence of an opponent in a man's favor is always to be more valued than that of a friend, since it is always much more likely to be sincere. Donn Piatt is perhaps neither the most impartial nor the most judicious newspaper writer in the country, but the following extract from the last number of his paper—the *Capital*—contains matter worthy of general reflection. Speaking of the present condition and outlook of public affairs he says:

"Our President means well. His saddest affliction, however, comes on his friends. Now one cannot justly be held responsible for his friends. A man does not select his friends; he selects his enemies, his friends volunteer. And these volunteers are the most disreputable lot known to the people. Those so-called friends—Damons and Pythiases, Davids and Jonathans, every mother's son of them—lie, as they lie in every direction—in wait, and whenever a proposition originates in the kind impulses of the well-meaning President, they "go for it." Does his Excellency ask for general amnesty, these friends attack general amnesty. Does he suggest a Civil Service reform, they assault Civil Service reform and ridicule it. When he recommends that the telegraphing should be done by the Government, they denounce the Government telegraphing as a job, or hasten to make it such. And all the time the policy of the Administration is attacked by the friends and sustained by the enemies."

Notwithstanding the flippant and sardonic spirit which animates this writer on almost all occasions, he by no means lacks political sagacity and insight, and at least in this instance he has very nearly managed to hit the target in the exact center.

George Macdonald, the English preacher novelist, has decided to visit the United States next winter, and will lecture in the principal cities.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York *World's* correspondent separates the fashionable belles of Washington society into two classes, from the appearance of their nude shoulders at receptions. There are those who go into the daily bath and look clean; and those who rely on a scrub for special occasions and look greasy. The first appeals to the taste; while the last causes the taste to appeal to a Turkish bath or a charitable vesture. This critic deserves the "Order of the Bath."

One day last week a dog belonging to a gentleman of Lynn, Massachusetts, was observed by his master to be approaching him with something in his mouth, which he laid upon the ground, endeavoring to attract attention to the same. The gentleman, thinking it to be a bit of leather or some article which the dog was playing with, took no notice of it and passed on. The animal repeated his movements, and again laid the parcel at the feet of his master, who was induced to pick it up, when to his astonishment he found it to be his own pocket-book, which he had dropped without perceiving the loss. The sagacious dog had found and safely restored his owner's money.

James Freeman Clark, of Boston, has invented an astronomical lantern, one side of which is fitted for paper cards, on which are punched by little pin holes the various constellations in the heavens, so that a boy or a girl who is studying the stars, has only to get out o' nights with his or her lantern and a supply of cards, put the constellations in succession in front of the light, and then follow out the originals in the sky. It saves them the trouble of running into the house every few moments to study up their charts.

A Cleveland inventor has just brought out an automaton side door car, to afford a means of escape to passengers in case of accidents which throw the car from the track and overturn it. The arrangement is such that when the car veers over and becomes supported only by the wheels of one side the opposite side of the car opens promptly, thus allowing escape from the disaster.

This is not to be taken as a precedent for getting drunk on Sundays: A young man employed in the Xenia powder mills was in Springfield to spend the Sunday, got drunk, overslept himself, and missed the train Monday morning. Had he kept sober and been at his work on Monday morning, his fragmentary remains might have been gathered up in a market basket after the late explosion.

On good authority it is promulgated abroad that two drops of turpentine oil in a little milk is a complete antidote to phosphorous poison. Children not unfrequently bite off the charged end of phosphoric matches and swallow them. It is stated that a girl was recently saved in England who had actually eight of them in her stomach by this newly discovered remedy.

Nearly everybody has heard of the late immense ice gorge in the Mississippi, some distance below Cairo. Few persons, however, really know what actually caused it. An old steamboat captain says that during the war, while General Polk was in command of Columbus, he caused a large number of cannon balls to be thrown in the channel, and also had a heavy chain stretched across from bank to bank, and that the chain was contracted by the extreme cold weather, and the ice lodging against the chain, and being unable to pass over it, formed the gorge.

One of the most recent triumphs of ingenuity recorded at the Patent Office is a device for opening in the morning and closing at night the gates of beehives, the object being to exclude the bee moth. The gates are so connected with a poultry roost that when the fowls are on their perches the additional weight closes the bechive gates, which open again when the fowls depart in the morning.

The occasional explosions of coal oil lamps from attempts to extinguish them by blowing down the chimney give value to the following suggestion: Give a sharp rather prolonged puff, at right angles with the top of the chimney. The draft thus produced is said to draw the flame away from the wick, and the lamp goes out.

A modification of the American Gatling gun was tried about three weeks ago at Woolwich, England, by a select committee appointed by the British War Office. The misfires are reported as being exceedingly few. Up to 800 yards range the Gatling makes a fair diagram upon the targets; beyond that distance, like small arms generally, it must give way to rifled ordnance. Indeed, most of the Royal Artillery officers present seemed to think that the machine gun can never stand against artillery, even if its delicate machinery did not become disarranged by mere musket shot.

PERSONAL.

The remarkable successes which are everywhere achieved by Wachtel, as he holds the conquering tenor of his way, appear to have thrown Brignoli into a very quaver of jealousy. The latter artist was recently seated in a room at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, when Wachtel entered, and, according to the report of the *Gazette*, Brignoli arose to receive him. In this statement there was surely nothing very dreadful, since it simply gave him credit for the performance of an act of graceful courtesy to a professional rival. Brignoli, however, is so much offended that he takes occasion, in the most brusque and disagreeable manner, to deny the report over his own signature, averring that not only was he not in the room on the occasion mentioned, but that he was ignorant that "the gentleman in question was in the house." It is evident that Wachtel's high C in Trovatore has made Brignoli furious. Meanwhile Wachtel himself continues to win new laurels wherever he goes. He recently received the following letter from Berlin:

"OFFICE OF GEN. SUPERINTENDENT THEATRES.
"BERLIN, January 15, 1872.

"ESTEEMED SIR: In reply to your letter of December I take much pleasure in informing you that I have laid your request for continuance of leave of absence before his Majesty the Emperor, who has kindly consented to it, considering the great success you have achieved across the Atlantic.

"Allow me to congratulate you also on your great success, hoping certainly to see you in Berlin next January.

"I remain, with much respect,
"VON HUELSEN.

"Thos. Wachtel, Esq., First Singer to the Court of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany."

Of the old Fort Sumter command, five are dead, namely: General Anderson, who died at Nice, and Lieutenants Talbot, Schneider, Meade, and Hall; and the five living are General J. C. Davis, now Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry; General Crawford, Colonel of the Second Infantry; General Doubleday, Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Colonel J. G. Foster, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, and General Truman, Major of Artillery.

General Wistar, heretofore in charge of the Pennsylvania Canal in this State, a work in the virtual ownership of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been transferred to the control of the Pennsylvania and Delaware Canal in New Jersey, one of the leased works of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that State.

Mr. Ferry, the young United States Senator from Michigan, is a large dealer in lumber in Chicago, and was in that city at the time of the fire. When the lumber merchants met together, and it was proposed to advance the price of lumber $4 per thousand feet at once, the young Senator said, "No, gentlemen, we will not be satisfied with any action of the City Committee short of a repudiation of the attempted usurpation of the Central ring. They expect the committee to sit with open doors, that their constituents may know what is done and what is said, and by whom; and that the vote of every member be put on the record on this all-important question. For the committee to sit with closed doors in determining such a question, would be putting themselves in the light of a close corporation, which would be peculiarly obnoxious to the Republican ideas of the party in this county."

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Seven Hours Ahead.

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NATIONAL POLITICS.

A Washington dispatch states that the Managers of the Independent Convention movement have postponed the meeting at Cincinnati for the 1st of May to the 20th of June, "in order that they may accept the nominee at Philadelphia, if it be a man on whom they can unite." The dispatch furthermore assures us that "there is a strong and growing probability of Grant's being set aside at the Philadelphia Convention." The authority for this statement is not given.

For the moment Col. Forney is the subject of more general discussion than almost any other individual connected with politics. His resignation of the office of Collector receives about the same interpretation on all hands. He himself says that he has resigned that he may cry "halt" to the President, and labor more effectively for the welfare of the Republican party, which he avers is in union and harmony. These, it is said, Col. Forney is impressed will be realized most fully by nominating some new man for President, though his choice is not intimated. The *Tribune* dispatch says: "It is given out that many of the organs of the Republican party in Pennsylvania have been shielding themselves behind Grant, and as Forney desires to fight them, he has resigned to do so." [The reader is not expected to indulge in the suspicion that the doings of Evans, the State Claim Agent, is referred to.] The following is from Col. Forney's own explanation, the reader of which can readily understand his office put on him worse than a straight-jacket:

"While he was Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, if he wrote an article in favor of President Grant's administration, some supserviceable knave would hasten to exclaim that the Colonel was paid for his praises of power; and if he ventured to denounce some local politician, or refused to join the scandal against a statesman like Colonel McClure, an older and better Republican than some who have been hunting him down, he would be charecterized as an ingrate to that same power. Thus he had to choose between the shame of being a slave or pirasite. He has decided to be neither. His great desire is to unite the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and to this end he will work steadily on his return to his editorial duties. He feels that it is time to cry 'Halt!' once more to the desperate men who are trying to use the name of General Grant to keep them or help them to offices. He believes in the conciliation of the old dissatisfied anti-Slavery leaders of the country. He pleads for good relations between Grant and Sumner, between Grant and Greeley, between Grant and Fenton, and insists that what Mr. Lincoln did with the men dissatisfied with his administration, General Grant ought to do with the men dissatisfied with his."

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:

"The Democrats expect to be able to define their own policy within a week, and as they are growing tired waiting for some proof of strength among the recalcitrant Republicans, it now seems likely they will determine upon a Convention and a candidate of their own. It was understood two weeks ago, among the best informed men in the Senate, that Hendricks was ready to sacrifice himself in favor of some such Republican as Trumbull or Gratz Brown or Judge Davis, and that he was combing here assiduously on business that will assist in forming the coalition. Since he arrived here it has been almost impossible to get him to talk politics at all, and it is believed he does not think so meanly of his chances or the chances of his party, with himself as its standard-bearer, as was given out. All the mighty movements of the 'save-head' faction are breaking to pieces, and men like Farnsworth, Trumbull, and Schurz will soon be left alone. Schurz will go to the Democracy, but where the others will be found it will be impossible to predict, this being a piece of information which even they could not impart.

"It is understood that the President has taken the first step towards healing the Republican feuds in New York by conveying to Mr. ALVORD, of the Assembly, his appreciation of the action of that gentleman in assisting the vaunted reforms in New York city. General Sickles, during his stay at the capital, exerted himself strenuously in favor of healing the Republican breach and for securing to both the New York Senators equal recognition and confidence."

The last number of *Harper's Weekly* has a thoughtful and somewhat striking article on "the Cincinnati Convention," wherein it is not disguised that the movement of the "Liberal Republicans" is "full of danger to the Republican party, and consequently to the country." The editor, conceding that "no man is bound to be a mere partisan, nor to surrender his independence, thinks the course of those who are seriously opposed to the renomination of the President," would be to "carry the National Convention, that they might dictate the platform and nominate the candidates." The calling of a separate convention, he thinks is a declaration that they do not believe they are able to do this.

The Chicago *Republican* reviews the "Political Situation" at length, concluding as follows: "It requires very little foresight to predict the renomination of President Grant by acclamation at Philadelphia. The passive policy is susceptible of being rendered very deceptive and treacherous it is therefore not by any means improbable that a number of leaders of the Democratic party will place a third candidate in the field, counting on the strength of the 'Liberals' to enable them to win the Presidency by a coup d'etat."

STATE POLITICS.

A correspondent who affirms that he knows whereof he writes, disputes utterly the classification of the Harrisburg correspondent of the *Harper Bulletin*—who we are assured is not Mr. Quay—of the delegates chosen to the Republican State Convention. At the time of the writing about fifty-three delegates had been chosen, which are classified by our correspondent on Governor as follows: Jordan, 16; Hartranft, 12; Geary, 9; White, 4; Cameron, 3; uninstructed and not committed, 8. The uninstructed and not committed are: From Crawford, 3; Bradford, 3; Lebanon, 1; Venango, 1. Of these Jordan stands in the best chance to get the three from Crawford, one from Venango and one from Lebanon, and Kelchum the best chance for the three from Bradford. The latter will be chosen Judge Mercur for Supreme Judge. There are not three delegates so far instructed for Williams for Supreme Judge.

The Erie *Gazette* thinks delegates to the State and National Conventions should be selected by the people. It says: "While we are willing to accord the county committee every degree of popularity, judgment, etc., we believe the better interests of the party would be served by the calling either of a delegate or mass convention to appoint delegates to go to the State Convention from the county. The county committee for many years has selected delegates, but at this time it seems eminently proper that the people should have a full and free expression and say, themselves, who the delegates shall be. At this convention, if one is called, it would be a proper time to declare our national politics, choice for State officers, the electoral ticket, etc., and arrange any little details necessary before the regular county nominating convention is called."

The Lancaster *Express* is not pleased with the action of the State Central Committee in assuming the right to appoint delegates to the National Convention, and calls on the county committee, which meets next Monday, to repudiate it. The *Express* says: "It is now clear that the only portion of the party in this county who indorse the action of the State Committee, in taking the election of delegates to the National Convention out of the hands of the people, are the ring masters who sympathize with the Central ring in whose interest the State Committee were set up. The fact is apparent to all candid observers that no people will be satisfied with any action of the County Committee short of a repudiation of the attempted usurpation of the Central ring. They expect the committee to sit with open doors, that their constituents may know what is done and what is said, and by whom; and that the vote of every member be put on the record on this all-important question. For the committee to sit with closed doors in determining such a question, would be putting themselves in the light of a close corporation, which would be peculiarly obnoxious to the Republican ideas of the party in this county."

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EDUCATIONAL.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
Entrance Examinations, June 3d and October 3d. For New Catalogue and recent entrance examination papers, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Massachusetts. ws

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of ELISHA W. COOK, dec'd, late of McClure Township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said deceased will please make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, at the office of the undersigned, No. 115 Diamond street, opposite the Court House.
GE

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LESTONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, H. McINTOSH,
E. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.,

AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY, February 14, 1872.

There continues an active demand for money, and good paper is again appearing on the street. The banks have stiffened up rates somewhat, and not being able to take all the paper offered, the bill brokers are busily employed placing loans for their customers.

We have sales reported of Connellsville 7s at 90½, and Allegheny Valley 7 30s at 95¾.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Artisans Deposit Bank	$57 00
Allegheny Gas Co	25 00

—The savings banks still continue to excite interest, and many suggestions as to their management and general usefulness are offering. Mirabeau, the great French orator, advocating the establishment of this class of banks, said they would serve to perpetually remind the poor of the vast resources that are within their reach, the miracles which may be wrought by compound interest and economy. Economy, that providence second only to the divine in the blessings it confers on the race, induces the poor man by the omnipotence of example to spare from the immediate enjoyments some small portion, at least, of the fruits of his industry, and thus will put an end to pauperism, that fearful enemy of nations and of the laws.

We glean from report of the Philadelphia Savings Fund some interesting facts as to the character and circumstances of their depositors and the average amounts kept on deposit by each person, showing more strongly than any arguments can the benefit to the depositors, in teaching habits of economy and accumulation, and to the public, in the concentration into available capital sums otherwise scattered and useless, as far as the business community is concerned.

The following statement shows the character of deposits made:

No. of Deposits.	Amount Deposited.
16,990	deposits of one to ten dollars.
11,629	" ten to twenty.
9,707	" twenty to thirty.
11,798	" thirty to fifty.
11,008	" fifty to one hundred.
2,596	" one hundred to $150.
2,314	" $150 to $200.
1,500	" $200 to $300.
1,913	" over $300.
68,625	

The annexed statement shows the whole number of depositors with the society on the 1st Monday of November, 1871:

Number having sums on deposit not exceeding ten dollars	3,625
From ten to twenty dollars	2,441
From twenty to fifty dollars	3,168
From fifty to one hundred dollars	5,780
From one hundred to two hundred	7,289
From two hundred to three hundred	4,382
From three hundred to five hundred	4,748
From five hundred dollars upwards	5,953
	38,692

The following statement shows the number of accounts open and balance due depositors on the 1st of January since 1867:

Date.	No. of Accounts Open.	Balance due Depositors.
1867	20,674	$4,137,614
1866	21,013	4,071,923 78
1867	22,398	4,423,633 03
1868	24,188	5,093,219 42
1869	27,122	5,533,035 92
1870	30,035	6,564,441 87
1871	34,641	8,240,441 87
1872	39,015	9,226,216 49

The average amount received from each depositor during 1871 was $60 29.

The occupations of the depositors who opened accounts with the Society in 1871, are described as follows:

Males.	
Mechanics, artisans, weavers, &c.	2,868
Porters, laborers, waiters, &c.	765
Merchants, druggists, &c.	199
Policemen, watchmen, &c.	66
Tavern and stable keepers	265
Farmers, soldiers, officers of army and navy	91
Merchants, grocers, shopkeepers, traders, &c	593
Farmers, gardeners, dairymen, &c.	1,143
Agents, book-keepers, clerks, &c.	851
Physicians and apothecaries	75
Lawyers and Scriveners	69
Teachers and Scientific Professors	203
Clergymen	51
Boys without special employment	325
	6,548
FEMALES.	
Domestic servants	1,264
Seamstresses	396
Housekeepers and nurses	2,393
Market women	14
Shopkeepers	494
Widows and single women	1,472
Operators in factories	102
Teachers	223
Total	6,473
Males	6,548
Females	6,473
	13,021

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112	112
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114½	114½	114½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Sold	110
United States 6s of 1881	115
United States 5-20s of 1862	110
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
Union Pacific Railroad	114½
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 13, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:20 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Canton	39½	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Central Union Tel.	29½	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Quicksilver		31	31	31	31	32
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Adams Express		92¾		92		92½
Wells Fargo Ex.		64½		64		64½
American Express		63¾		63¾		63¾
United States Ex.		48		48		48
New York Central	96¾	96¾	97	97	97	97
N. Y. Central scrip	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	21	21	21	21
Michigan Central	118	118	118¼		118¼	
Illinois Central	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Chicago & North'n.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Rock Island	111	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Ft. Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss.	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Toledo		104¾		104¾		104¾
Wabash		86		86		86
Ft. Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Miss'pi	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Chicago & Alton		130¾		130¾		130¾
Do. preferred		134		134		134
Boston, Hartford & E.		125		125		125
Panama		140		140		140
New Jersey Central		105¾		105¾		105¾
Union Pacific	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾

	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Tennessee State bonds	66	66
Do. new	66	66
South Carolina, July	33½	33½
South Carolina, April	33	34
Missouri 6ses	94	94

—*The Financial Chronicle*, speaking of the "scare about the treaty," says: "So long as these matters do not cause serious disturbance in the rates of exchange, where millions of property are at stake, and where vast sums are paid for the earliest and best information, which is being searched for continually by the keenest intellects in Europe and this country, we may safely infer that secret causes are well known for what has happened, and that the inexpensive and undisguised conditions in and out of Parliament on this question have some unknown purpose or satisfactory explanation, or some equal fact of great importance, which is the evident and direct friendliness of the attitude of the two governments. It is believed in quarters entitled to credit that the two governments have an understanding that the damage, direct, indirect and constructive, shall not exceed a limited sum, which is reasonably stated at from twenty to thirty millions of dollars."

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	62¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn'a R. R.	59
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	Camden and Amboy	126¾
Catawissa	46	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	42¾	Reading	56¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 13, 1872.

REMARKS.—Under the influence of the genial weather now prevailing the accumulated ice on the streets is fast disappearing, and the prospects of an early resumption of navigation are flattering. As matters now look the "break-up" will be gradual, which will give an opportunity to those having property in ice bound to take precautions to secure it against damage from the floating ice. The markets are quiet and unchanged, seemingly awaiting an outlet by river before a revival takes place. A few days will suffice to bring about the desired result, when the dawn of a heavy trade will open upon business men. During the late dull trade business men have been busy completing their stocks, and are now ready to meet promptly all demands that may be made upon them.

Following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a fair demand for winter eating and cooking, and we are quoting: choice $3 50@4 50; common $3 00@3 50; fancy $5 00@5 50.

ASHES—Demand moderate; sales soda ash, refined, 4¾@4¾c; common 4@4½c; potash 9¾@10c; pearls 10¾@10¾c.

BUTTER—A prime article meets ready sale at 60@65c ₱ gallon; inferior grades rule lower.

BEANS—There is quite an active demand, with sales Navy at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a fair demand, with sales at $5 00@5 50 ₱ barrel; ₱ cwt. $3 75@4 00.

BROOM CORN—There is a limited demand, with sales at 7@8c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote factory at $4 00; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50.

BAKING POWDERS—Royal ¼-lb. cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—The supply continues light; prime is held at 28@30c ₱ lb; medium to common 12@16c; grease boiler 10@12c. Receipts 115 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market quiet and firm at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams 13½@15c; sugar-cured shoulders 8@9c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c for shorts, 9¾c kettle 10c; lard in kegs and buckets 10¾@11c; pigs' feet, per keg $2 25.

CIDER—We are reported sales of XXX at $12 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00@12 00; extra cured $9 00@10 00.

CHEESE—The supply is on the increase, yet prices are very firm. We quote: New York Goshen at 16a16½c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio factory 14a14½c; dairy 13a13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21¾@22c. Demand active.

CRANBERRIES—There is a steady demand, with sales of packer's Bell berries $17 00@18 00 ₱ bbl; West Jersey, unassorted, $12 00@13 00.

CEMENT—Market quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: Beowen's Phœnix Hydraulic $8 50@9 75; Johnston $9 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster $5 50@6 75 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Supply light and prices nominally 5¾@5¾ ₱ lb. Market dull.

DRIED FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—There is an increased demand for dried fruits, though prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Evaporated apples, 7a8½c; peaches, brightnew halves, 9¾@10½c; old sale; mixed 7¾@8½c; quarters 5a6c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box $3 90; half box $2; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS—The supply is slightly on the increase, still strictly fresh is short of the demand. Sales at 24a25c ₱ dozen; salted 18a20c.

FLOUR—We are reported an advance of from 25 to 50c ₱ bbl on mill rates, which took place on the 9th instant. A good trade demand is reported. Store sales are unchanged but very firm. Following are revised mill rates; National, white wheat, bbls $8 90; Pan Handle, southern amber, b bls $7 90; Eagle Mills, red winter, bbls $7 50. Large reduction in sacks. Store: amber $8 25 ₱ bbl; Snow Drift $7 75; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lily $7 50; Crescent $7 25; Island $7 25. Country brands are held firmly at $6 50a7 00.

FEATHERS—We are reported a fair demand, with sales of No 1 live geese at 67a70c to the trade; store sales 65c; mixed geese, 60c per quality.

GROCERIES—There is considerable speculation as to the future of the grocery market, particularly with regard to sugars and coffees. Dispatches state that short crops will materially reduce the stock, and hence prices must go up. Whether these dispatches are genuine or bogus a few days will suffice to tell. But should the yield prove short, those dealers who have had the nerve and foresight to purchase large stocks some weeks ago may be considered lucky men. We are not advised of any change in prices, and continue to quote as follows: *Coffee*—Fancy 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; fair 24a24½c; Java 30a31c; Laguyra 24a25c; Mocha 46c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 28c ₱ lb. *Sugars*—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, 7d loaf 14¾c; A 1 office 12¾c; B 1 do EXC 12¾c; C 12c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾@11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10¾c; fair 10¼c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10½; choice 11¾c. *Syrups*—Havemeyer & Elder 62c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 63c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35a40c. *New Orleans Molasses*—New crop, prime, 55c; choice 62c.

RICE—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon sas¾c; Patna 9¾c.

SPICES—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 20.

GRAIN—Below we give the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley for the past forty-eight hours:

Wheat, sacks	2,527	Corn, sacks	1,980
Oats, sacks	1,980	Rye, sacks	178
Barley, sacks	791		

The receipts are on the increase, though there are no quotable changes in prices. Mills are well stocked, and show no disposition to advance prices, but take all that can be offered at current rates. We continue to quote red winter at $1 52a1 56, and white at 2a3 cents better, per car load lots, with the usual advance for small jobbing lots. Oats—There is a good demand, with sales by car load at 48a48c, and in a jobbing way at 50a54c. Corn—Shelled is held on track at 50a56c; in elevator, free, 62c ₱ bush; ear commands 62a63c; in a jobbing way, free is in limited demand at 65c; held at 95c@$1 ₱ bush. Barley—Nominal rates as follows: spring 75a80c; fall 85a90c; Canada 95c@$1 00.

HAY—There is a fair demand with prices unchanged; baled by car load $20@21 00.

HOPS—The supply is limited and prices firm. We quote new 71a at 60a70c ₱ lb; old 70a 40a44c ₱ lb.

HIDES—In good demand at 9¾a9¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—$5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—There is quite an active demand, with sales of No 1 extra at 85a85c; No 2, 62a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 80a90c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $3; Bellaire $3 00; Piedmont $3 50.

MILL FEED—There is no change in prices, with a fair demand at the following figures: Middling $21 00 ₱ ton; seconds $1 4a$1 25; shorts $1; rye do $1 00; $1 10 chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 ₱ cwt.

MINCE MEAT—All good brands are held at 13c per lb.

POULTRY—There is a fair demand, with sales at the following figures: Dressed turkeys 15a16c; ducks 15a16c; geese 10a11c; chickens 14a15c. Few live turkeys in market, and may be quoted at $1 00a1 75.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows are in demand and will readily bring 75a75c ₱ bush.

RAGS—Fair inquiry at 4a4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 20; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 75 at 4 00.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 43c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Prices are a shade lower, and we are reported a sale of 10,000 lbs, at 8¾c ₱ lb. The ruling rate of the market is 8a8¾c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 96c; common rectified 95ca $1 00; proof rectified $1 00a1 02; corn, rye and corn $1 00a1 05 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 6 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market remains dull with more sellers than buyers. Prices weak and crude was offered at a shade lower prices; even this failed to bring out purchasers. The result was we have no sales to record. Below will be found what information we were able to gather:

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates for the deliveries noted: Spot, 16c; February, 16c; S. O. all year, 16c; B. O. all year, 12c. For prices in the oil regions our dispatches will furnish the necessary information.

REFINED.

The market since our last has presented no change in prices for oil delivered in the Eastern cities. The rates were: Spot, 21¾c; February, 21¾c; March, 22¼c; April, 22¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 13.—The *Courier* says: The usual dullness prevailed in the market to-day. Following are the

SALES:

80 bbls upper road, spot | 3 75
600 bbls upper road, spot | 3 72½
2,500 bbls lower road, S. O. first 6 months | 3 90
1,000 bbls lower road, spot | 3 95
1,500 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity | 4 12½

NEW YORK, February 13.—Closing of 12th.—Market very quiet and prices nominal; refined in bulk 12¼a12¾c; refined 22a22½c. Philadelphia delivery inactive and prices unsettled; refined 21¾c for spot, and 21¾c for last half of February.

OIL CITY, February 13.—Market dull and declining; lowest crude bid at $3 90; Oil City $4 10.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 13.—Market dull, quiet and unchanged; held at $3 95@4 00.

ROUSSVILLE, February 13.—Market quiet and dull; held at $3 90@4 00.

TITUSVILLE, February 13.—There is a downward tendency in prices, with sellers of B O, first quarter, buyers spot $3 72½; sellers of S O, first quarter, $3 77½; sellers spot $3 72½.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Market steady: S W 91 gravity, January and July, 1865 | 113¾
Do 95 gravity, January and July, 1865 | 114¾
Do 95 gravity, March 22d | 114¾
Do 95 gravity, March 22d, Atlantic line | 114¾

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—February 20¼c bid; March 22¾c; April 23¾c; crude 11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, February 13.—Market dull, inactive and price 3 unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—Market quiet and dull at 23 @24 90.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—Market quiet at $3 80@3 85.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Refined 21¾c, spot; crude 11¾c; market quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 13.—Market dull; spot at $3 95@4 00. Nothing doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thomas Hackett	Triumph Oil Works	80
Thomas Hackett	Peerless Oil Works	148
H S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	328
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	416
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	168
Owner	Peerless Oil Works	80
Owner	National Oil Works	254
B S Duncan	Riverside Oil Works	228
E Crawford	Riverside Oil Works	80
T Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	74
T P Miller	H W C Tweddle	74
Fisher Bros	Eagle Oil Works	240
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	148
T P Miller	Eagle Oil Works	160

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Triumph Oil Works	80	Peerless Oil Works	548
Sunbeam Oil Works	456	Standard Oil Works	826
National Oil Works	154	Riverside Oil Works	228
H W C Tweddle	74	Eagle Oil Works	400
Total			2,920

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 12, 1872.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 392 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J H McKee & Son, 864 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 52 bbls to Wm Blair & Son, Harrisburg.

Total | 1,298

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 318 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Elkins, B & Co, 100 bbls to P A Davis, Philadelphia.

Total | 418

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Flour—Demand improved; Iowa and Wisconsin $5 80@6 25; Minnesota $5 50@7 75. Wheat scarce and firm; State red $1 69; Pennsylvania $1 65; white $1 70a1 80. Corn quiet; mixed western 69a70c; dry western 70a72c; yellow Southern 70a72c. Oats firm; mess pork $14 50a14 62; lard 9½@9¾c. Crude petroleum 16¾a16¾c. Whisky declined to 94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 13, 1872.

The receipts of cattle this week to this time are moderate. Advices from the East are fair, and the feeling is better than at the close of last week's market. Although as yet stock is selling for no higher prices. The market has not fairly opened, owing to the absence of traders east. The general tone of the market is good, and, with no very heavy runs of stock on sale, a firm and active trade will rule. Following are the rates current for the different grades of stock: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 pound steers, $6 00 6 37; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $5 25a5 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 72a5 25; bulls, $2 75 to $3 50; cows, heifers and stags, $3 50 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs fair of Yorkers and common grades, and light of extra stock. The demand for extra Philadelphia exceeds the supply, and the market on this grade is exceedingly firm, and sales are made about as fast as stock arrives. On Yorkers the feeling is not so good, the market dull and drooping, with sales rather hard to effect. The following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5 50a5 65; prime Philadelphia $5 25a5 35; Yorkers $4 65a4 75; common $4 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep heavy to-day. The market opened up slow, with common stock dragging. On prime the feeling is fully as good as any time this season. Toward noon trade became more active, and prime stock sold as high as $8 00 ₱ 100 lbs. To-night the market is firm and steady, with fair prospects for good stock, unless the arrivals come very heavy, which is not at all likely. Following are the current rates for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $7 75a8 25; prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 75a7 50; medium, 80 to 85 lbs, $5 75a6 25; common, $5a5 25; scalawags, $2 00a2 50.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

February 12.—Coal has a steady consumptive demand at previous prices. Youghiogeny 24c delivered, Ohio river 22c, and Cannel 35c delivered. Gas coke at yards 12c, and delivered at 14c. Hard foundry coke 20c.

ST. LOUIS.

Coal scarce and selling at 32c per bushel.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK, February 13—P. M.

MONEY.

Money steady at 6 to 7 ₱ cent.

GOLD.

The gold market was intensely dull throughout the day, and the improved feeling and advance in securities at London caused a decline in the premium. The closing business was about at 110¾. Loans were from flat to 4¾ ₱ cent. for carrying. Clearings $41,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are strong and a fraction higher.

Coupons 1881	115	5-20s, 1867	111¾
5-20s, 1862	110¾	Coupons 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1864	110¾	5-20s, 1865	110¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouri sixes	94	Virginias, old	56
Tennessees, old	66	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	66	North Carolinas, new	17½
Virginias, new	56		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened weak at about last night's prices, but after second call the market recovered and prices advanced from ¼ to ¾ per cent. In the afternoon the upward movement was checked and the market weakened a little when it was positively asserted that the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad Company had issued 20,000 shares, or $5,000,000, of new common stock, under authority of an act of the Missouri Legislature, approved March 4, 1870. The stock sold down to 42¾ from 45¾ and closed at 46. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant, and there was a general advance in prices, which at the close were the best of the day in many instances. Ohios advanced to 55a55½; N. Y. Central to 97¾; Harlem to 131; Union Pacific to 32 and Pacific Mail to 35¾. The other features at the close were Pacific Mail and Union Pacific.

Western Union	70¾	New Jersey Central	110¾
Quicksilver	31	C. C. C. & I.	75
Adams Express	92¾	do pref'd	75¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	65	Wabash	26¾
American Express	63¾	do pref'd	56
U. S. Express	63	Fort Wayne	97¾
Pacific Mail	35¾	Terre Haute	20
New York Central	97¾	do pref	52
N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾	Chicago & Alton	130
Erie	21¾	do pref	134
do pref'd	63	Ohio & Mississippi	44¾
Harlem	132¾	C. & A.	120
do pref'd	139	Burlington & Quincy	140
Reading	113¾	Lake Shore	90¾
Mich Central	118¾	Panama	140
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	Illinois Central	132
Northwestern	74¾	Union Pacific	34¾
do pref'd	90¾	7 30 Bonds	103¾
Rock Island	111¾	Union	91¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 13, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat active and advanced: No. 2 spring $1 25¾; No 3 and rejected inactive; seller March $1 26a1 26¾. Corn advanced: No 2 mixed 40¾a40¾c; ear nominally 40c; seller March 40¾a 40¾c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 2½c; seller March 32½c. Rye quiet and weak; No 2 71c, and about the same for March. Barley dull but unchanged at 51a54c; No 2 fall 52c; No. 3 50c; rejected 43a45c; seller March 58c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and a shade lower at $13 40a13 45 cash and $13 50 seller. Lard dull and a shade lower at 8.77½c; seller March 8.87½c. Meats strong and unchanged.

HOGS—Advanced: extreme range $4 10a4 75, with the bulk of sales at $4 60a4 40. Dressed are a little stronger at $4 25@5.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; $4 75a5 50 for common to fair shipping cattle; transportation difficult to obtain.

WHISKY—Dull but unchanged at 87½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton declined; middling uplands 22½c. Flour quiet and firm; superfine western and State $5 90a6 30; common to good extra $6 60a6 80; good to choice $6 90a7 40; white wheat western extra $6 95a6 60. Rye flour dull and unchanged. Whisky heavy and lower at 92½c. Wheat a shade firmer; winter red western $1 68; choice white Michigan $1 79. Rye more active; western 95c. Barley more active; Canada West $1 06a1 12. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy; new western mixed 72¾a73c; yellow western 73¾a74c; white and yellow 73¾a74c. Oats a shade firmer; western and Ohio 52¾a56c. Eggs firm at 26a29c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 19¼@19¾c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9¼a9¾c; Cuba 8¾a9¾c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans 47a62c; Muscovadoes nearly active at 53a58c. Crude petroleum 12¾a13c; refined 21¾a22c. Turpentine dull at 39a39½c. Pork quiet and a shade firmer; new mess $13 50; prime $12 25; new prime mess $14 00. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs dull; western $5 75. Cut meats in fair request; shoulders 5¾@6c; hams 9¾a10c; middles quiet and steady; long clear 7¾c. Lard more active; No 1 to prime steam 9@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter quiet; western 9a22c. Cheese quiet at 13a15c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 22¾a22¾c. Flour active and advanced 10a15c; family $7 25a7 40. Wheat active and advanced to $1 58a1 60. Corn firm at 47c. Rye firm at 92a93c. Oats steady at 45a46c. Provisions quiet and in moderate demand at 10a80c. Sugar in fair demand but lower; New Orleans 8¾c lower. Molasses active and advanced 3c. Linseed oil firm at 85a85c. Eggs advanced to 21c. Butter scarce and firm at 26a30c. Cheese active and advanced to 15a16c. Mess pork dull but unchanged at $13 00a13 25. Lard quiet and unchanged; 9a9¾c asked. Bulk meats dull; 6¾c asked. Bacon firm and quiet; firm; sides clear rib at 7¾c; sides clear rib 7½c; shoulders held at 6½, with 6c offered. Hogs advanced to $4 70a5 00; receipts 1,200.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—Tobacco firm and animated throughout; lugs $6 50a7 25; low to medium leaf $7 50a9 00; good to fine $11a15 00. Bagging held firm at 15a16c. Cotton quiet; middling declined to 22c. Flour active and firm; extra family $6 75. Wheat firm at $1 55a1 70. Oats active and firm at 50a52c. Corn active and firm; shelled 46c. Rye firm at 90a92c. Mess pork quiet and firm at $13 50. Bulk meats and bacon active and firm; shoulders 5½c; sides, clear, 6¾c; do clear rib 7¼c; clear sc; hams firm; 6½c; sides, clear rib, 7¾c; clear sc; hams firm; sugar cured 12½c; do plain 11½c. Lard firm at 9¾a10¼c. Whisky quiet at 87c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, February 13.—Cattle—Supply 2,125, mostly of average quality; market firm and rather active; sales 112 Illinois steers of 1,242 lbs at $5 62½; 16 Ohio of 1,246 lbs at $5 62½@5 75; 600 Michigan steers of 1,170 lbs at $5 62½; 37 extra prime Michigan of 1,585 lbs at $7 00. Hogs dull and lower; receipts large and will be mostly shipped through; sales 635 at prices ranging from $4 50 to 4 75. Sheep—Receipts 3,600; sales this forenoon of 192 Ohio of 94 lbs at $5 90; 24 Canada of 100 lbs at $6 62½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The dry goods market is more quiet than to-day, but nevertheless firmer in some styles of staple cottons. The Utica 5-4 bleached sheetings have risen from 28½c to 30c; do 4-4 from 26c to 27½c; do 9-4 from 52½c to 55c; do 10-4 from 57½c to 60c; Pequot 8-4 do from 46c to 42½c; do 9-4 from 45c to 47½c; do 10-4 from 50c to 53½c, and Ballou 7-8 do have advanced from 12c to 12½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 13.—Flour firm. Wheat firm and a shade better; No 1 white Michigan $1 56½; No 2 amber Michigan $1 50½; No 2 red $1 47. Corn firm; high mixed 47¼c; low mixed 46¾c; yellow 47½c; Michigan 47¾c; white 47½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 1, 37½c; No 2 56c. Clover seed steady at $5 70. Hogs firm at $5 10.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 13.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; XX $5 25a6 50. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 26¾; No 2 $1 24¾. Oats steady; No 2 32¾c. Corn advanced: No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye firm: No 1 76c. Barley higher; No 2 fall 58c. Pork dull and nominal at $4 20a4 30. Mess pork nominal at $12 25.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., February 13.—Beef cattle—Receipts 410; with a light supply various lots were soon disposed of; sales of choice at $

THE VERY LATEST.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The Reply to Earl Granville Received by Mr. Schenck—Indirect Damages Not Recognized in the Protocol.

Reply to Granville in Mr. Schenck's Possession.

LONDON, February 13.—It is reported in this city that the reply of the American Government to the note of Earl Granville, in reference to the claim for indirect damages, reached Mr. Schenck to-day.

Claims for Indirect Damages Not Contemplated in the Protocol.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The London *Times* of January 26 says of the Geneva Arbitration that the protocol of May 4, 1871, coupled with the provisions of subsequent articles, is sufficient to show that the claims for indirect losses were not contemplated. Whether the claims for direct losses are admissable in respect of all the vessels comprised in the American list, is the question left open by the treaty, and therefore properly cognizable by the arbitrators. It argues that Great Britain would have terminated that a demand would be made for the losses by the prolongation of the war, that the agreement was entirely one-sided, that the arbitrators have judged the conduct of England by rules that are unjust.

Alabama Claims in Parliament.

LONDON, February 13.—An attempt was made to bring the subject of the Alabama claims before the House or Lords to-day for debate. Baron Redesdale proposed to the government the following question: Can A and B, partners, sue C for fraud, and defendant C prove that B, one of the plaintiffs, acted with him in committing the fraud, whether such proof would not be complete answer and debar all damages? Applying this to the questions at issue with the United States, he argued that the North and South were now partners in the Alabama claims. If the law in the case of persons were good, it ought to hold in regard to nations. Earl Granville said a discussion of the treaty of Washington at the present juncture was undesirable, and he declined to answer the question put by Lord Redesdale. Several Lords expressed their regret that Parliament was the only place where the treaty could not be mentioned. They declared that the Government ought to publish the English case and other documents connected with the Alabama claims, and give the British people an opportunity of enjoying the advantages which the Americans possessed for the discussion of this pending case. Lord Granville again declined to reply, but said if a motion was made for the publication of the English case, it would be laid before the House. The motion was accordingly made and adopted.

Violence of the Ministry Denounced.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., of this city, received to-day cable advices from their partners, Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., government agents, confirming the recovery of American securities from the decline in values occasioned by the recent panic, and adding also that the violent denunciation of the American government by the English ministry meets with reprobation throughout London financial circles, and that a conciliatory feeling is manifested by the public at large, showing itself in some instances by a demand for a change in the ministry. They see no cause for the apprehensions which have been so prevalent.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 13.—Telegrams from Bombay announce that the assassination of Earl Mayo causes intense excitement in India. In Calcutta and Bombay the murder was the universal theme of conversation. All business is suspended.

Dispatches from Teheran state that the famine in Persia continues with unabated fury. Many persons are dying daily.

The Franco-German Postal Convention has been signed by the respective Governments and ratifications exchanged.

ROME, February 13.—Minister Jay, of Austria, arrived yesterday to meet General Sherman, both of whom are guests of King Victor Emanuel, who gave them a cordial reception.

LONDON, February 13.—The Prince of Wales is at Osborne with the Queen and members of the Royal family. He goes out daily, but his strength is not sufficient to permit of an immediate visit to London.

Five thousand pounds have been subscribed towards the fund to defray the expenses of the proposed expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone.

PARIS, February 13.—The elections in the department of the Eure to fill vacant seats in the National Assembly were attended with great excitement, and numerous conflicts occurred between the opposing parties.

LISBON, February 13.—An earthquake occurred here last night. The shocks were slight, and no serious damage is reported.

ROME, February 13.—The Pope will soon send forth an encyclical letter on the subject of public instruction, and its relations with the Church and State.

PARIS, February 13.—It is rumored that an interview between the Emperor of Russia and Brazil has been arranged to take place at Nice.

MADRID, February 13.—The government invites tenders for the construction and laying of a telegraph cable between Spain and the Canaries, to be extended to some Spanish possessions in America.

LONDON, February 13.—The Right Hon. John Evelyn Dennison, late Speaker of the House of Commons, is gazetted as Viscount Assington. He appeared in the House of Lords this evening, and the oath having been administered, took his seat as a Peer.

The small-pox has been pronounced epidemic at Edinburg.

LONDON, February 13.—The day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales on the 27th of February is declared a public holiday throughout the British dominions.

ROME, February 13.—Lieutenant Grant will stay in Rome until the 26th. Gen. Sherman proceeds to Naples, whence he will visit the Crimea. He will extend his tour to Caucasus. The General, accompanied by Lieut. Grant, had an audience with Prince Humbert to-day, and were most cordially received.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 13, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92⅝; account 92¼@92⅝. American bonds—5-20s, 82, 91½; do 10s, 92; do 67, 92¾; 10-40s 90¾.

FRANKFORT, February 13.—5 20s of '62, 90¾.

PARIS, February 13.—Rentes 72f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, February 13.—Flour 28s 7d. Corn 29s 6d. Cheese 70s.

FORNEY'S RESIGNATION.

The President's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The President has forwarded the following to Col. John W. Forney:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, February 13, 1872.

To Col. J. W. Forney, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

MY DEAR COLONEL.—Your letter of the tenth instant, tendering your resignation of the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, to take effect on the first day of March, was duly received. I regret that you have found this course necessary, because your appointment to that place gave generally almost universal satisfaction when it was made, and since your services have been appreciated and approved quite as generally. I suppose, however, the reasons assigned for the course taken, and hope for your continued success as a journalist and citizen. I will be highly gratified if successful in procuring as my successor one enjoying the same confidence of the public and the administration, and who will administer the office as well as you have. With high regards, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1872.

CONSOLIDATION OF TAXES ON SPIRITS.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House have requested the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to communicate to them, in the form which shall serve as a basis for legislation, his views as to the proper manner of effecting a consolidation of various taxes on distilled spirits, except that imposed upon rectifiers and wholesale dealers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

At St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday night, the mercury fell fifty degrees in twelve hours.

At Paris, Ky., on Sunday, Mrs. Elizabeth Daugherty gave her little grand-daughter a pistol to play with, and at the child's request cocked it, then telling the child to shoot. The latter changed, highlighting the lady down at the first fire, inflicting a wound from which she died yesterday.

The President has granted Judge McKean, of Utah, leave of absence to consult personally with him and the Attorney General on the situation in the Territory.

Persons leave Salt Lake to-day for New York *via* the Isthmus, believing that, from the present state of the blockade on the Union Pacific Road, they will thus get through sooner.

The investigation by a committee of the Wisconsin Legislature of the charge of bribery in securing the incorporation of the Chippewa Improvement Company has resulted in a report to the effect that the bribes were offered by paid lobbyists, on their own authority, but refused in every case. The committee recommended a stringent law on the subject of bribery and the adoption of joint rules in both houses compelling any member being tempted by bribes to expose the same to the Legislature on pain of expulsion, and also that suits be commenced in the Courts against the persons offering the bribes last winter.

THE auditors of Lehigh county have been overhauling the county Treasurer's accounts, and have discovered that the debt of the county is some $80,000 greater than it was ever reported, interest having been paid on $350,000 instead of $250,000, as shown by the statement of the Commissioners. As the county has been run for a long time by a Democratic ring, there is great perturbation in the ranks of that party over these disclosures of the auditors, who, unfortunately for the ring-masters, were honest men, despite their politics.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to authorize the President to retire Judges of the United States Courts on full salary when permanently disabled. It went over at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. FENTON'S bill for customs reform was taken up.

Mr. COLE moved to postpone it and take up the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL saw no necessity for setting aside other important bills to take up an appropriation bill which would not go into effect until the end of June.

Mr. ROBERTSON hoped that if the pending bill should be postponed the last amnesty bill passed by the House would be taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought that this very important bill for customs reform ought to be proceeded with, but if it was to be laid aside, he would support the motion of Mr. Robertson to take up the last amnesty bill, and he hoped the friends of amnesty would stand together and vote down all attempts to kill this bill like the former one by putting on irrelevant riders.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that if the amnesty bill were taken up, he would press his supplementary civil rights bill as an amendment.

Messrs. EDMUNDS and MORRILL, of Vermont, favored the immediate consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. COLE, having the bill in charge, explained the amendments reported by the Committee, after which the Senate proceeded to consider the bill in detail. Among the amendments reported is one to discontinue the publication of laws in newspapers.

Mr. ANTHONY said he had for years favored this reform.

Messrs. POMEROY and HARLAN opposed the amendment, and no action was taken upon it.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two messages from the President, transmitting a copy of the case of the United States presented at Geneva, and the other reports of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War in reference to questions with Spain arising out of Cuban affairs, and the orders issued to our vessels in Cuban waters.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill from the Committee on Appropriations, appropriating $350,000 for public buildings at Albany, N. Y., provoked a long discussion. It was stated in the course of the debate that the bill was a test question, to be applied to other places where public buildings were asked for, and the aggregate of which, according to Mr. GARFIELD, would amount to about forty million dollars. Mr. Garfield made another appeal to the House not to pass the bill, because other bills of a like character, both for Cincinnati, Columbus, Newark, San Francisco and other cities. The public works of the United States had last year $15,415,983 appropriated for them, whereas the Secretary of the Treasury had cut down the estimate for the coming year as low as he thought they could be got through, and the total was swelled to $19,468,000, not including Chicago and St. Louis. The cost of public buildings was already twenty-two per cent. of all the civil expenses of Government.

After further debate the bill was passed.

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the import duties on tea and coffee, in obedience to the order of the House yesterday, and he asked leave to make a statement and to request the House to have the bill recommitted.

Mr. MERCUR objected.

Mr. DAWES thereupon declined to report the bill, but said he had prepared a short preliminary statement, and the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the naval appropriation bill, on which general debate was limited.

Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Elections.

CHICAGO, February 13.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, held at Dubuque yesterday, the following Board of Directors was elected: M. K. Jessup, Isaac H. Knox, D. Willis, James J. F. Slater, Frederick Schuchardt, Ellis. The following hold over another year: Abram S. Hollett, J. Egbert Coffin, Cyrus K. Dickinson and James A. Rosevelt. The following were elected directors of the Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad Company: D. Willis, Jas. M. K. Jessup, John Chevar, S. A. Strong, Jno. P. Farley.

Aid Voted to Railroads.

FORT SCOTT, KS., February 13.—This city and the county of Bourbon voted to-day to extend aid to the Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, and the Lexington, Lake and Gulf Road, in all $175,000. The majority in the county will be large. The Memphis Road will be narrow-gauge, and built by Mr. MILTON ANDREWS, of Philadelphia, with quarters here, where the machine shops and car works will be located. These roads will make seven railroads centering here.

Second Disaster at the Same Hands.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—The North Missouri Railroad has formally passed into the hands of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company, and the road will hereafter be known by that name. All the former officers will hold their respective offices under the new company.

The Mardi Gras carnival at Memphis yesterday was a grand demonstration, surpassing any previous one. The festivities closed with masquerade balls. The ceremonies at New Orleans were also on a grand scale.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Steamer Nashville Sunk.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—The steamer Nashville, which sunk this evening, was loaded to the guards. Her freight was principally groceries. She had on board four hundred and forty tons; value of the freight alone insured $175,000, insured in Cincinnati companies for $150,000. She was owned by Henry Hart, her Captain, Jas Mock and Robert Boyle, clerks. She was insured for $20,000 at three to-morrow. She is valued at $30,000 and is insured for $19,000. The steamer Robert Burns, by dropping in under her, had shoved her out in the stream. The shore gorge came down, struck her under the starboard counter and cut a hole twenty feet long in the hull, her chimneys went over board and a lot of freight was washed into the river. There is danger of the boat and cargo being a total loss, or nearly so. Full particulars not obtainable to-night. Was insured. The water is within two feet of her boiler deck.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—The river has risen twelve inches in the past twenty-four hours and two feet six inches in the pass down the Indiana chute. The ice gorges from Cincinnati to Aurora are reported to have given away, and the river below clear of ice. The supposition is that the ice above Bellevue is so soft that the bulk of it sank. To-day all the packets above and below resumed their regular trips. The Robert S. Mitchell is due to-day from New Orleans and will leave on her return trip Saturday. The towboat Falls Pilot went down to the mouth of Salt river yesterday and towed up two flats loaded with stones for the Cement Company. The regular mail line packet Tarascon left Portland wharf this evening for Evansville and Henderson. The packets came from Cincinnati yesterday. The Gen. Buell and Lytle leave for Cincinnati to-morrow. Weather clear and cold.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage February 13, 1872.

	Cents.
Bickardt & Co., S., Franklin, Pa.	2
Crawford, Julia, Emlenton, Pa.	3
Ellison & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Kuhns, Joseph, Lehigh, Pa.	2
Mortimer, Geo., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
May, John C., Altoona, Pa.	2
Squires, C. Summer, Waynesburg, Pa.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

BURIED ALIVE.

Almost a Living Tomb.

For some time past laborers have been engaged in removing a large embankment of earth on the corner of Main street and Penn avenue. Quite a number of men were engaged in this business yesterday, when an accident occurred which may yet terminate fatally. Several of the men were engaged in shoveling the clay as it was dug from the hill side into carts, while others were engaged with pickaxes in reducing the pile. Among the latter was John Gruber. He was busily at work when, suddenly, about a ton weight of the earth fell. All the laborers escaped save him, and he was entirely covered with the earth. As soon as his fellow laborers realized his condition, they set to work to save him from death, and succeeded, after some difficulty, in rescuing him from his perilous position. He was removed to his residence at Shady Side, where he received proper medical attendance. At late hour last night the physician stated attendance expressed hopes of his patient's recovery.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"After Dark" will be given for the last time this evening. To-morrow evening Aimee and her company appear in *Les Bonfle*.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

There was another immense audience at this theater last night, to hear Mr. and Mrs. Florence in the successful Irish drama of "Eileen Oge." They were called before the curtain on more than one occasion. "Eileen Oge" holds the stage to-night. Secure seats in advance.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be a matinee at the Varieties this afternoon at half-past two, and in the evening a fresh bill of novelties.

The Moulton Concert.

The sale of seats for the single concert to be given by this popular artiste, at Library Hall next Monday evening, will commence at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Music store to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Prisoners en-Route.

Last evening Ex-Mayor Love of Steubenville, arrived in our city with two prisoners, Overton Brown and Louis Thomas in charge. Mr. Love arrested them the other day at Cumberland, Maryland, on the charge of breaking from the jail at Cadiz, Ohio. They will continue the return trip to Ohio this morning. This is the fifth or fourth time that Mr. Love has figured as a detective since relinquishing the reins of government.

Superstitions and Eccentricities.

Rev. W. N. Van de Mark, of the Universalist Church, will deliver a lecture on "Superstitions and Eccentricities" at Library Hall to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Good Templars. It will be well worth hearing.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Case of Vankirk vs. Johnson.

Second Day's Proceedings—Close of the Testimony for the Prosecution—The Defense Opened.

The breach of promise case of Vankirk vs. Johnson was resumed in the District Court yesterday morning, Judge Hampton on the bench.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MISS VANKIRK.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff, which was in progress at the hour of adjournment Monday afternoon, was resumed yesterday morning by Mr. Marshall.

Witness resumed—This letter is addressed by sister Minnie; I asked her to do it, to write to Mr. J. was my own thought; I don't know that I said before that I had *every* confidence in him when I wrote; I know I had confidence in him; he told me that his mother had consented, and liked me better than any of the family; he never told me his mother would not consent; I am acquainted with his mother; she is aged; he never made the consent of his mother a condition of our marriage; he said his brother Robert wanted to coax his mother away; that a fortune was coming and Robert wanted to get it; he said if he had me he could keep her with us; it is probable I set the 26th day of February, as it is the lady's place; he suggested the 22d; we agreed on the day of marriage first prior to January 24th; it was before this that it was agreed that I should speak to Mrs. Vankirk; I never spoke to parties as to my course should he not appear; the defendant told me his age, but don't remember it; I was thirty-three in July last; the engagement ring is rather purple than yellow; it has been in my trunk for a year.

TESTIMONY OF MISS HANNAH VANKIRK.

Miss. Hannah Vankirk, sworn—Reside near Elizabeth; am a cousin of Miss Hattie Vankirk; have known Mr. Johnson all my life; was visiting Mr. Vankirk in September, 1870; had a conversation with Mr. J. about Hattie at that time; he spoke of Miss H. in the highest terms; he needed a wife and would like to have one; said Hattie would make a good one if he could get her; he said he would lik to have her, and I said I would do all I could for him; I spoke to Hattie that evening; I told what Johnson had said; the way I knew he was paying attention to her was by seeing them together; he went with Hattie and to the U. P. and the Round church; this was before they left the farm; I came to the city at her house in Pittsburgh; was never at the house when Mr. J. was there; was at Newlan's twice when Mr. J. was visiting; the first time was on the 11th of December, 1870; Hattie was there; had a conversation with Mr. J.; he asked me if I had noticed the ring on Hattie's finger; said I had and asked if it was the engagement ring; he said it was; I asked about the wedding; he said he would like to be married on the 1st of January, but if it came on Sunday, talked about the wedding; he told me who were to be present; he said he wanted Dr. Vankirk and Zach Scott as attendants, and Hattie could have who she pleased; they agreed to be married; he told him I didn't care about being an attendant because I didn't like Zach Scott; he asked me if I had told the time referred to; had a conversation with Mr. J. on the subject the 24th of February, on the public road in front of his farm; have been associating with the family a long time; think I said to Mr. Johnson, "How is this matter about things in McKeesport;" I told him that he had not come down had caused a great deal of trouble in the family; he said he had not given them any more trouble than it had himself, because he had not been able to sleep over two weeks; he said he could not sleep at night, but would doze and then dream about it all the time.

THE REASONS FOR BREAKING THE ENGAGEMENT.

He began to excuse himself in different ways; he said he did not want to meet the old man, as he would rail out on him; another thing he said was that the people would see him if he would go down that evening; was speaking to him about going down with me; had nothing to arrange matters; he attended the U. P. Church, and in the evening they attended the Round Hill church, and in pursuance of that arrangement, on the road back Hanna dropped off and left Hattie and Johnson to fix things themselves. Now comes the serious part. Johnson then said to her he would see her again; that he had to go to Johnstown; he also told her that he had a good old mother, and that he would always have a home for her in his home. He said he would never make a contract that would interfere with his mother. She said that was all right, and she would give him an answer in a week. On the third and fourth of October he took a load of moving down. This lady then said to him that she would accept his proposal. About the 12th or November they met again, but this subject was not discussed. Early in the winter Miss Hattie presented him with a handkerchief; then he came to town and purchased a ring for her. We will show you by Mr. Johnson that he never once consented to become the husband of this lady, except on this express condition, that his mother should agree to it. He was willing to accept if the old lady was willing. The first thing he knew it was whispered through the country that a wedding was to take place. He went down on the 30th of January to deliver forty pounds of butter, and while there Johnson was asked to take this young lady to Monongahela City in a two horse sleigh, which he did. We will also prove by Johnson that he never consented to marry her. He spoke to his mother about it, and said, "No; if you marry her I will leave the house." On the 4th of February he said he could not marry her without the consent of his mother, which he did not get. He soon let her know the reason why he was to be married about the 28th of February. A few days before the wedding Mr. Wellins came up to see what was the matter. He told him he could not be at the wedding. Now, if this arrangement for marriage was conditioned upon the agreement of a third party, until that agreement is obtained there can be no breach. If we make these statements clear, we will ask a verdict for the defendant. But, it will believe that he did give his consent to marry, then it remains with you to agree upon such damages as you think justifiable.

Court now adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when witnesses for the defense will be called.

THE MATTER STILL UNDECIDED.

Cross-examined—Reside in McKeesport; am in the insurance business; work for the Sampson agency, which employs ten or fifteen companies; about the 24th of February started to go to Mr. Guffey to collect some insurance which was due me; had a talk with the party according to my own desire, and partly chose that particular day on account of the family; think Mr. Vankirk and Hattie told me to call on Johnson while I pass his farm; Johnson had some insurance in a company I represented, but did not owe me anything; I met Mr. Johnson in the street in town; don't think Mr. Vankirk was in favor of my going; started from McKeesport about nine o'clock; went on horseback; got to Johnson's farm by breakfast o'clock; we first passed comments on the weather; then I asked him how this matter was in McKeesport; stated that everything was in readiness; my friends had been in excuse after another; he said he had not been very well for some days; am positive that he said he would get his horses to the trough, but could not make them drink; one reason he gave for not coming down was that he was sick; he also said that his mother was not well, and it was difficult for him to leave the farm; this was after I told him everything was ready; told him that he owed it to his honor as a man to go down and make some arrangements; he said if he would go down people would see him; spoke also about the rumors that the Pittsburghers would eat him out of house and home; he did not mention who the Pittsburghers were; he stated he had made no arrangements for clothes; that he had no clothes; told him this was a small matter; when he talked of the high instep told him he could be suited; did not come to any conclusion; nothing was said about the gloves or vest; talked to Mr. J. about an hour and a half; was on horseback all the time; J was dressed in his best; the old lady was about twenty-five yards from the house; he did not tell me who said plaintiff was forty years of age; told me he did not believe any of the reports that were being circulated around the country; he said they had intended to be married on the last day of the month, but as Sunday didn't think she would be so opposed to it, nothing was said about false teeth, he spoke very highly of Miss Hattie; said she was a good girl; he didn't say he would have nothing to do with the wedding; understood that he would come down to see about the trouble; couldn't tell positively; forgot what time he said he intended to do; I tried to remove the objections he urged and may have promised to assist him in getting his debts paid; understood that he might not be present at the wedding.

THE OLD LADY STILL OPPOSED TO THE WEDDING.

On my return I met him and asked him, "How is matters by this time?" he said it was all over; that the old lady is opposed to the marriage; that was the last I saw of him; left about three o'clock; stopped only about five minutes; went to McKeesport, saw the plaintiff and told him that Johnson substantially what Johnson said, and as I have narrated here; Hattie said she still believed he would be married; thought he was on Friday evening the 24th of February.

Re-direct—Before I left McKeesport I knew that Vitellus had been up on the preceding evening.

Re-cross-examined—Saw Johnson at the residence of Mrs. Vankirk, and Hattie saw them that day; I started from McKeesport about ten o'clock.

Vitellus Vankirk, recalled for cross-examination—When I handed Mr. J. the cards he simply said that he would be down the next day; he did not say that he would not be present at the wedding.

TESTIMONY OF DR. VANKIRK.

Dr. Vankirk, sworn—Reside at McKeesport; am acquainted with the parties in this case, learned about the first of November that the parties were engaged; saw Johnson at Vankirk's on a number of times; Miss Hattie spoke to me about being Mr. Johnson's attendant; had no conversation with Mr. J. on the subject; Hattie told me he was expected in McKeesport two days previous; he said he would go down on Friday evening; he said he found it difficult to get away, and he let me know that he was cold; he said he was afraid the wedding would have to be postponed, as his mother was down on it; he said he would not let Hattie home until he could reconcile his mother; he said he was left for Hattie to say; I had been down to McKeesport and Pittsburgh to make purchases in the way of wedding; was a bachelor; I returned to McKeesport from Pittsburgh on the 16th, and on the following Saturday saw Mr. Johnson; was down to McKeesport on the 20th or 21st of November; Mr. J. was there; he went to a concert with Hattie and myself; was down on the 28th of December; was there when Hanna arrived; he and Hattie were in the parlor; he remained at the house all night; had no other conversation with Mr. J. about the wedding; knew of the engagement about the 1st of November; know the 28th of December.

Cross-examined—When I sent word to Hattie that Mr. J. would be down I did not tell her what Mr. J. had said about postponing the wedding; did not tell her during my subsequent visits.

WHAT A NEIGHBOR KNEW.

Stephen Reeves, sworn—Reside in Webster, Westmoreland county; lived near Round Hill; Vankirk's live half a mile from Johnston's; had a blacksmithshop, and did Mr. J.'s work; had a conversation with Mr. J. about his marriage with Hattie; along the latter part of February, having previously heard of the rumor, I asked Mr. J. about it; he said it was to come off nex week; the time agreed with the time named by Miss Hattie; the wedding; Cross-examination—I was shoeing a horse for Mr. J. at the time of the conversation referred to; I am sure it took place in the shop; which I know as he was doing it; spoke first about the matter; as near as I can remember I told him I had heard he was to be married next week; he told me not to say anything about it; Mrs. Johnston was there laughing or crying; he speaks as most men do; I had been intimate with him some time; he did not say it was reported, but was to be "off" that week; he did not invite me; he did not say anything about being present himself.

A VISIT TO THE DEFENDANT.

Vitellus Vankirk, sworn—Am brother of the plaintiff; went to see Mr. J. on the 23d of February; Dr. Vankirk wanted me to go up and see Mr. J. so as to learn what kind of a vest or pants he would wear; I reached the house in the evening, knocked at the door, but Mrs. J. would not let me in; she said Mr. J. was at singing; I waited on the side until Mr. J. came home; told him Dr. Vankirk had sent me up to see what kind of a vest and gloves he would wear; he said he was going down the next day; he said our folks had told old Peggy M'Clain about the day and she was telling it all around; he said that it was to have been kept secret; he told me to tell them about his clothes, but said he would be down the next day; went up again the following Saturday morning, to take a letter; I went into the house, and he took the letter into an adjoining room and read it; when I was leaving he accompanied me to the gate; I then handed him the cards, and he remarked that they "would be of no use then;" he said nothing about coming down, nor did he send any answer to the letter.

Cross-examination—I know "Peggy," she lives about half a mile from Mr. J.'s house; Mr. J. was "huffy" about her knowing it; don't know how long I had cold the lady; don't know how I came to know it; when I went up home I told my sister about the matter; when I went up I took [invitations to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Pollock, and Mr. Zach. Scott; the invitations had been withheld because Mr. J. was to have been down, when I delivered the letter to him he took it into his mother's room [Invitation produced;] this is one of the invitations; the address was written by my brother; when I delivered the letter, Messrs. Guffy were there; Mr. J. invited us to remain all night; I told my sister and family about what had occurred at Johnson's.

Court here took a recess for half an hour.

Afternoon Session.

Court re-assembled at half-past twelve o'clock, when the testimony for the prosecution was resumed.

Mr. Anson B. Campbell, sworn—Am brother-in-law of the plaintiff; reside at McKeesport; have known defendant for a year or fifteen years; know that he visited plaintiff a number of times while living in McKeesport, think I first learned of their engagement the first or second week of October, from the plaintiff; rather from my wife, through the plaintiff; can't say when I first heard it from Hattie herself; think it was toward the time referred to; had a conversation with Mr. J. on the subject the 24th of February, on the public road in front of his farm; have been associating with the family a long time; think I said to Mr. Johnson, "How is this matter about things in McKeesport;" I told him that he not coming down had caused a great deal of trouble in the family; he said he had not given them any more trouble than it had himself, because he had not been able to sleep over two weeks; he said he could not sleep at night, but would doze and then dream about it all the time.

THE REASONS FOR BREAKING THE ENGAGEMENT.

He began to excuse himself in different ways; he said he did not want to meet the old man, as he would rail out on him; another thing he said was that the people would see him if he would go down that evening; was speaking to him about going down with me; had nothing to arrange matters; he attended the U. P. Church, and in the evening they attended the Round Hill church, and in pursuance of that arrangement, on the road back Hanna dropped off and left Hattie and Johnson to fix things themselves. Now comes the serious part. Johnson then said to her he would see her again; that he had to go to Johnstown; he also told her that he had a good old mother, and that he would always have a home for her in his home. He said he would never make a contract that would interfere with his mother. She said that was all right, and she would give him an answer in a week. On the third and fourth of October he took a load of moving down. This lady then said to him that she would accept his proposal. About the 12th or November they met again, but this subject was not discussed. Early in the winter Miss Hattie presented him with a handkerchief; then he came to town and purchased a ring for her. We will show you by Mr. Johnson that he never once consented to become the husband of this lady, except on this express condition, that his mother should agree to it. He was willing to accept if the old lady was willing. The first thing he knew it was whispered through the country that a wedding was to take place. He went down on the 30th of January to deliver forty pounds of butter, and while there Johnson was asked to take this young lady to Monongahela City in a two horse sleigh, which he did. We will also prove by Johnson that he never consented to marry her. He spoke to his mother about it, and said, "No; if you marry her I will leave the house." On the 4th of February he said he could not marry her without the consent of his mother, which he did not get. He soon let her know the reason why he was to be married about the 28th of February. A few days before the wedding Mr. Wellins came up to see what was the matter. He told him he could not be at the wedding. Now, if this arrangement for marriage was conditioned upon the agreement of a third party, until that agreement is obtained there can be no breach. If we make these statements clear, we will ask a verdict for the defendant. But, if you believe that he did give his consent to marry, then it remains with you to agree upon such damages as you think justifiable.

Court now adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when witnesses for the defense will be called.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Old Board Adjourns Sine Die—Re-Organization—Election of Secretary—Report from the Superintendent, &c.—Financial Condition of the Board, &c., &c.

Yesterday the members of the Central Board of Education held a meeting—or rather two meetings.

First the old Board met, and after disposing of some unimportant business, adjourned *sine die*.

The new members then took their seats.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

The new Board organized by calling Mr. Nolde to the chair and appointing Mr. Mitchell Secretary. The following new members from the districts named, handed in their credentials and were admitted to seats: Lawrence, John Wilkinson; Ralston, Dr. Jacob Ahl; South, John Wilson; Lincoln, Chas. A. Kelew; Grant, David Sims; Washington, T. J. Mitchell; Duquesne, Josiah Cohen.

The Board reorganized permanently by the unanimous re-election of Mr. John Wilson as President.

The Secretary then called the roll, when the following members of the Board for 1872, answered to their names: Messrs. Ahl, Cohen, Craig, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Nolde, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Praetsch, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Sterrett, Strain, Wilkinson, Wilson and Young.

Mr. Lewis moved that the salary of the Secretary be $1,100, same as last year.

Mr. Hamilton moved to amend by making the salary $1,800. Adopted by a vote of 11 to 8.

Messrs. John A. Sergeant and Chas. Kehew were then placed in nomination for the position of Secretary, and the following was the result of the balloting: Sergeant 11, Kehew 9.

Mr. Sergeant then came forward and

Mr. Kehew thanked the Board for the complimentary vote given him.

A resolution that the Board was ordered for next Monday at 3 P. M., when the committees will be announced.

The reports of committees were declared next in order.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Getty, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the Board from June, 1871, to date; also, the estimates for the balance of the school year:

RECEIPTS.		
From taxes		$147,032 39
State appropriation	10,269 60	
Non-resident pupils (High School)	675 00	
Non-resident pupils (Mute School)	392 50	
Insurance refunded	42 50	
Sale of bonds	21,000 00	182,431 99
EXPENDITURES.		
Due to Treasurer June, 1871	$ 37,256 10	
Salaries	101,108 39	
High school building and furniture	66,631 53	
Incidentals	6,165 29	
Outstanding warrants	2,469 14	213,606 45
Amount overdrawn		$31,154 49

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS TO JUNE 1st, 1872.

Taxes of 1869	$ 1,000 00	
Taxes of 1870	1,000 00	
Taxes of 1871	25,000 00	
Non-resident pupils	500 00	
Bonds unsold	20,000 00	60,000 00
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES TO JUNE 1st, 1872.		
Salaries	$ 65,000 00	
High school building and furniture	2,500 00	
Incidentals	3,000 00	
Overdrawn	31,154 49	101,654 49
Amount to be provided for		$41,654 49

The Committee also reported that the amount to be derived from taxation at the present rate will net about $166,000 per annum, which is less than the amount required to pay the salaries, as follows:

Teachers of Ward Schools	$137,700
Teachers of High School	19,300
Teachers of Mute School	1,250
Teachers of Miller Street School, colored	4,100
Superintendent, Secretary and Messenger	4,300
Total	$166,650

The State appropriation of $10,000, with what may be derived from other sources, say $1,000, will not meet the contingent expenses and interest, and it will therefore be necessary to increase the tax valuation to meet the deficit and pay the indebtedness.

The report was received and filed.

COST OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Craig, from the Building Committee, reported as follows: Your Committee on High School building report that owing to the unsettled condition of some two or three bills, we are unable to give you at this time a full detailed statement of your Committee's work during the last three years. When the bills alluded to are settled, the figures of the total cost of building, furnishing and improvement of the grounds will not vary but a few dollars from the following, viz:

Total cost of building	$164,388 00
Furniture and improving grounds	25,746 00
Making in all	$190,134 00

Received and filed.

The Secretary reported the sum of $24,978 70 paid on warrants since the last meeting of the Board. Approved.

Superintendent Luckey presented an extended report of the

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS

during January, from which we glean the following: Enrollment of pupils in the month of January, 9,650; average attendance, 8,308; an increase of 85 on the highest enrollment previously reported, and an increase of 725 on the enrollment for last month. Received and filed.

Mr. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reported an enrollment of 672, and an average attendance of 629. Prof. Cochran, in addition to the twenty-three pupils in the commercial department, instructs 281 pupils in writing, 160 in book-keeping, and 30 in phonography, besides instructing 25 after school, making a total of 329 under his immediate control. The report was approved.

The committee on additional legislation for the Board was, on motion, continued and ordered to report at the next meeting.

Bills, properly indorsed, were ordered to be paid, as soon drawn for, and some minor business transacted, after which the Board adjourned to meet on next Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

A Terrible Fall.

About midnight a man was carried into the Central Station House in an apparently dying condition. The blood was streaming from a wound in the head of a fearful rate. Captain Cupples at once summoned medical aid, and soon Dr. Rodgers was on hand. An examination revealed the fact that the man had severed one of the principal arteries of the fore-head, from which his life blood was fast oozing. A few stitches evidently fixed him for some time longer in this hemisphere. It appeared that he had been making a round of the Diamond alley taverns and on coming out of one of them fell upon a fire plug with the result noted. From an examination of some memorandum books found upon his person he proved to be a pedlar named Louis Gerst, in the employ of, or keeping an account with, J. G. Kamphaus, 206 Smithfield street. He was furnished with a cell for the night.

How It Was Left.

The office of Alderman Sam McMasters was visited yesterday by Mrs. Kate McKee, who made an information against Wm. and Ella Wilson, charging them with malicious mischief. The defendants, it is alleged, occupied a house, the property of the prosecutrix, and had been guilty of "giving peaceable possession." Before they left the premises, it is sworn to they broke the windows, tore down the cupboards, defaced the walls and otherwise damaged the house to the considerable extent. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the accused.

Those having money to invest should read the advertisement elsewhere in our colums, offering for sale a valuable patent—one which, when it becomes known to manufacturers, will be very generally adopted.

SEWING MACHINE MEETING.

Another Council of War Last Night.

The sewing machine agents were in council again last evening at the office of one of the fraternity, on Sixth street.

Mr. Lee S. Smith was called to the chair, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Morton offered the following for consideration:

WHEREAS, The system of employing city canvassers to solicit